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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK CITY.

Democrats in Council—What they Propose to Do—Whisky Dealers Arrested—Spaniards on the Alert—Chinese Confidence in Mr. Burlingame Unshaken—Mr. Richardson's Condition—Difference of Opinion Among His Physicians—He Can Scarcely Recover—Cuban Meeting Postponed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 1, 1869.

Edward Schaum, the murderer of Stott, in New York, was found last night at "Reddy, the Blacksmith's" saloon in this city, and arrested.

There was a meeting of the most prominent Democrats of the State at Albany last night at the request of Gov. Hoffman, at which the policy, to be pursued next year was freely discussed. Mr. Tweed, General Nelson, Oakey Hall and others were present.

The *Sun's* dispatch says: All the guests recommended the Governor in his message, to revoke the action of the late Legislature, and repeal the Fifteenth Amendment.

The canal question then came to the surface, and gave rise to a prolonged discussion. The general feeling was that the rate of tolls should be lowered, and the present contract system abolished. With respect to the municipal reform, the conclusion arrived at was that the delegation from each city should prepare such bills as they should deem necessary. The Commissioners in New York are to be abolished. Other matters of less importance were merely touched upon.

A number of whisky dealers in Rondout and Kingston have been arrested by Marshal Barlow a few days ago. Their stock was seized and their places of business closed on charges of defrauding the revenue. It appears that no stamps have been used on their packages, and the revenue officer in charge of the district, it is said, found about four gallons illegally sold for two years. The frauds are said to amount to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

It is rumored that the Spaniards in this city have been making earnest inquiries in marine circles about the number, armaments, location and movements of our naval vessels.

The *Times'* correspondent at Pekin, writes that the Chinese government is anxious to have it clearly understood that Burlingame's treaty has not been neglected, but action on it only deferred, it being thought best to wait until the results of the negotiations of the missions with other countries were received, when the whole subject might be disposed of at once. The confidence of the Ministers in Mr. Burlingame is unshaken.

The Pekin College is by no means a failure, as has been ascertained.

The grand mass meeting of Cuban sympathizers to have taken place on Friday evening has been postponed to the 8th instant. Some of the most prominent speakers of this city have promised to assist.

The examination of James Caldwell, charged with complicity in drawback frauds, resulted in his discharge.

The men arrested in Jersey City yesterday on suspicion of having counterfeited the bank notes of Perry at Port Jervis, were discharged for want of proof.

A boy employed by Stont & Dickinson, stock brokers, was knocked down in Wall street to-day, but though he had $35,000 in securities and gold upon him, he was robbed of only one hundred dollars.

NEW YORK, *Midnight.*—Richardson remains in a very weak condition. Stimulants have been administered during the day and evening, and the stomach has retained them for an hour at a time. His physicians differ somewhat in opinion. Some believe his death is inevitable in a short time, while others are more hopeful. His friends feel slightly encouraged, but the grain of comfort is very small.

CHICAGO.

Railroad Accident and Loss of Life—Associated Press Arrangement—Mysterious Death—Red River Matters, &c., &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, November 1.—Last evening the westward bound freight train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, cunning in two sections, collided at Coon Point, near Dekota, Iowa. A Smith, of Quincy, Michigan, and another man named Spaulding, were instantly killed. Four others were seriously injured. The collision was caused by the engineer of the leading leading section becoming stalled on a heavy grade and a sharp curve.

The Northwestern Associated Press, by an arrangement made yesterday with Mr. Medill, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Western Associated Press, are to pay seventy-five dollars per week for dispatches furnished by the latter, the contract to be terminated by either party on giving six months notice.

A girl named Dorothea Vonderhoff died suddenly last night at No. 150 Coolidge street, from the effects of poison, but whether administered by herself or some one else is not yet ascertained. She was employed in a saloon on Adams street, between State and Wabash avenue, and it is surmised the poison was administered by some one in the saloon.

A special from Madison, Wisconsin, says Congressman Hopkins is still alive, and his symptoms are regarded as more favorable, although there seems to be but little chance of his recovery.

A meeting of prominent Chicago gentlemen was held last night at the Sherman House. David A. Gage, J. C. Simpson, Jas. Van Etta, Wm. Tucker and Henry Graves were appointed delegates to the Turf Congress to be held in New York in January.

Last night a boy named Geo. H. Mullen, an inmate of the Chicago Reform School, between twelve and thirteen years of age, was struck with the butt of a whip stock on the head by a watchman named John Berton, and so severely injured that he died soon after. The reason given by Berton for striking the boy was that he laughed defiantly in his face. Berton surrendered himself.

A letter from Winnipeg to the St. Paul *Pioneer* dated 15th of November, says the French half breeds, who have possession of Fort Garry were to have a convention next day, and that English speaking people who are friendly, were invited to be present by delegates for the purpose of taking into consideration the present condition of the country, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed for the welfare of the people. It was believed that nothing would be agreed upon. Meantime the French half breeds are masters of the situation. They are more numerous than all the others combined, and have a number of more than ordinary ability. The following propositions will come before the Convention: First, A compromise with McDougall. Second, An Independent Republic. Third, Annexation. Fourth, A Colony under England. Fifth, Return to the Hudson Bay Company's rule. The English and Scotch would probably agree to unite with the French half breeds in establishing a colony under England, while the French half breeds at present seem determined to have a separate government or annexation to the United States, or, as a last resort, a compromise with Gov. McDougall. The Pembina road is still guarded by a large number of men. If war takes place, both parties talk of calling in the aid of Northern Indian tribes, even the Sioux, which would demoralize all parties.

South Carolina and Cuba.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 1.—Both Houses of the Legislature to-day adopted resolutions expressive of sympathy for Cuba, and requesting the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents by the United States, and pledging the last dollar and man to the Government in case of war.

VIRGINIA.

The Meeting of the National Board of Trade at Richmond—Great Enthusiasm — Permanent Organization—Eloquent Speech of Gen. Hiram Walbridge—Highly Important Business Transacted —Withdrawal of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade—Ball in Honor of the Delegates on Friday Night, and a Grand Excursion to Follow.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, November 30.—The greatest enthusiasm exists among the mercantile community here over the meeting of the National Board of Trade, which commences its session to-morrow. The Committee of Reception appointed by the Chamber of Commerce extend the hospitalities of the city. Nearly half of the members have arrived, chiefly from the Northwest. The Southern members will be here to morrow morning.

Prominent among the subjects to be discussed at this session will be the report of the special Committee recommending the completion of the James River and Kanawha Canal to the Ohio. It is believed an appropriation by Congress of twenty million dollars will be asked to complete this line.

A grand banquet is to be given to the Board of Trade by the Chamber of Commerce, and an excursion to Hampton Roads is in the programme.

RICHMOND, December 1.—The National Board of Trade met at noon to-day in the capitol. Prayer was offered, and an address of welcome delivered.

The report of the Executive Council for the past year was received. It shows that the National Board consists of thirty-seven constituent bodies and sixteen thousand business men.

Among the prominent questions to come up are weights and measures, conveyance of real estate, regulation of joint stock companies, legal rate for use of money, and the relations between debtor and creditor.

The Board then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year. Fredsrick Faraley, of Philadelphia, was elected President. On taking his seat, he said he had almost known the commerce of this country from its infancy and had watched its growth to its present proportions. If he was so great that no man in public life could overlook its claims or ignore the the action of such a representative body at this. He thanked the Board for the great honor done him.

The Board then proceeded to the election of Vice Presidents. The following gentlemen were chosen: R. A. Kirkland, Baltimore; Avery Plummer, Boston; G. S. Hazard, Buffalo; George Opdyke, New York; W. N. Eagan, Chicago; J. A. Gano, Cincinnati; George F. Bogeley, Detroit; J. W. Taylor, St. Paul; J. J. Porter, Louisville; D. D. Hallen, Milwaukee; D. T. Burr, Richmond; J. H. Brown, Portland; L. R. Shrivock, St. Louis, and W. L. Frenhoim, Charleston.

General Hiram Walbridge delivered an address. He spoke of the resources of the national Government, its increasing obligations, and predicted that the latter will be paid to the uttermost farthing, as well as those of the State Governments, before the end of the present century. His estimate was, that the people of the south will have to pay a yearly tax of $11,50 per head, and the people of the north a tax $10.70 per head, exclusive of the county levies and corporation taxes. Commercial integrity consists in the redemption of every obligation. No calamity more direful to the people of every section could happen, than the dishonor of repudiation. He was profoundly convinced that the best interest of the whole people, as well as the sentiment of the century, demand that all debts be paid. Coming to the financial question then recurs, how are we to pay our debts? I answer it in one brief sentence. Let us grow up to the debt. And an enlightened statesmanship and a vigorous policy will soon accomplish this result. In order to grow up to the present debt, let the national government exert its vast power and wealth to produce a development so rapid that the demon of repudiation may be strangled before it shall obtain formidable proportions. Capital and human muscle should be utilized, and should migrate to those points where most demanded, and where most profitable. The national government has completed one railroad line connecting the Pacific with the Atlantic. This is but a beginning. A southern and a northern connection must be established. The climate, the topography of the country, its commercial wants, and the financial necessities of the Government, demand at least three lines of railway across the extreme upper Mississippi valley is now supplied with water communication with the Atlantic by the St. Lawrence, the free use of which should be secured to us by proper negotiations. Another water line should be constructed through the centre of the country, connecting the heart of this great valley with the waters of the Chesapeake. Still further South the rivers should be rendered available to commerce and harmless for injury to Riparian agricultural by the appliance of art and science. Side by side with these great thoroughfares designed for heavy freight, lines of railway should be constructed direct, and should carry the mail, passengers and light freight. Subsidies to the national lines of ocean steamers should be granted, until we regain our former position on the ocean. The National Government could now appropriate $200,000,000, a sum more than sufficient to complete the works out-lined, and the additional tax would scarcely be felt. In fact the influx of capital and labor would begin simultaneously with the commencement of the work, and long before any profit could be realized from their completion, the general Government would be more than reimbursed by the additional wealth that would be given to the basis of taxation.

General Walbridge concluded with an eulogy of President Grant, than whom no one is more likely to see that the highway to a real and enduring peace is the road that leads most directly and speedily to the development of the material resources of our country. The political orginization, by whatever name it may be designated, that brings itself in harmony with the spirit of the age, by following the lead of the executive, will be the coming party, and the man who leads it will be the coming man—the real hero of the nineteenth century.

After a recess a resolution was adopted limiting speeches to ten minutes, and daily sessions from 10 to 4 o'clock were fixed upon.

Applications for membership were received from the Richmond Flour and Corn Exchange, Augusta (Ga.) Board of Trade, and Petersburg Merchants' Exchange.

Permission was given the Board of Trade of Toledo, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Pa., and Merchants' Exchange, of Peoria, Illinois, to withdraw from the Convention, with the National Board. The business programme was then commenced.

Consideration of the first four propositions was postponed. Proposition fifth, being the uniform measurement of grain, was taken up, and a resolution adopted that the number of pounds to constitute a bushel should be uniform in all the States, so long as bushels are used in trade; that the central system should be adopted in transferring commodities usually sold by the bushel, and that measurement by bulk should be abolished.

The sixth proposition was tares and short weights. On this proposition resolutions were adopted recommending the local boards to adopt a rule that tares shall be the actual weight of the package at the time of sale in transactions, and to insist on full weight on measures on articles purporting to be of a certain fixed standard, but which are sold by parcel or package.

The seventh proposition was uniformity in executing conveyances of land. On this proposition a committee was appointed to prepare and recommend to all State Legislatures a statute to be adopted for the form and general requisites of conveyance of lands.

The eighth proposition was uniform practice in the United States District Courts. A committee was appointed to prepare a statute to be urged for use in all State District Courts in the collection of debts, where the parties reside in different States.

The ninth proposition was for local trade licenses. A resolution was adopted that the Executive Council shall recommend to all State Legislatures the repeal of all license laws discriminating against non resident traders. The discussion of this resolution was animated, its opponents taking ground that it was an effort of the large cities of the east to do all the business for the smaller cities of the west and south, without paying any tax thereon. Its friends urged that it was in keeping with the spirit of the age to which these local license laws were opposed, and was the result of an enlightened commercial sentiment. Domestic free trade is to come, and might as well be accepted now. The resolution was favored by Messrs. Opdyke and Chittenden, of New York; Shapes, of Boston, and others, and opposed by Messrs. Gano, of Cincinnati, Dore of Chicago, and Hastie, of Charleston, S. C. It was adopted by 41 to 12.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

The Board got through nearly all of the business on its programme to-day. The citizens gave a ball in their honor on Friday night. The excursion to City Point and return by way of Petersburg battle field takes place at the end of the week. There are fifty-four members of the Board present.

COLUMBUS.

Proceedings in the State Christian Convention, &c.

COLUMBUS, December 1.—The State Christian Commission reassembled this morning in the First Presbyterian Church. Rev. Charles R. Dunbar, of Columbus, lead the Christian exercises, in connection with the Union prayer meeting, which has been held daily for nearly twelve years.

Rev. Henry Moorehouse, formerly of England, made a brief and eloquent address at this meeting, the subject being Christ's prayer for his followers.

On assembling at the place of meeting yesterday, the chair was taken by the permanent President, H. T. Miller, of Cincinnati, who made an able address, invoking the harmony and influences of the Holy Ghost on the deliberations.

The morning session was spent in discussing topics and prescribing the programme adopted on yesterday. Speeches were made by Col. Anderson, Rev. J.W. Wiley, D. D., Bishop Cox, Rev. Henry Moorehouse; and others.

In addition to the officers elected yesterday, E. H. Dennis, of Columbus, was elected Railroad Secretary, and William Dunn, of Circleville, and Rev. H. Linsbaugh, of Canton, Enrolling Committee. During the progress of the discussion, a crazy street preacher made a five minutes' speech, and got along pretty well until he began to get somewhat personal in his reflections. As it was pretty evident he was likely to prove a serious disturbance to the meeting, the policemen came in to arrest him, on complaint of the Committee of Arrangements, but he was induced to be quiet and permitted to remain.

At the afternoon session a communication was read from the Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum inviting the delegates to visit the Institution.

First topic for discussion: "How can the christian activities of the entire membership of the Church be best organized and developed" was opened by Gen. H. Brinkerhoff. He urged the importance of having committees appointed in every Church, whose duty it shall be to visit every member once a month, and see that the sick, aged, infirm and poor, are ministered to. It was shown that the Christian Associations and Sisterhood societies in the care for those classes.

Messrs. Moody, of Chicago, Caldwell, of Cleveland, Hayden, of Palmesville, and Chidlaw, of Cincinnati, participated in the discussion.

Several colored visits attempted to speak, but was silenced by Judge Reuben Hetchcock presiding, who decided that he could not be heard.

The question elicited a lively interest, the responses to questions being in all cases impromptu, and often very pertinent.

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, consisting of J. W. Wiley, D.D., Revs. W. H. Goodrich, D. G. Sigfried, Hon. E. E. White and W. E. Hart.

The 2nd topic, "The best way of uniting evangelical Christians in the work," was opened by Dr. E. Pratt, of Portsmouth, who urged the importance of union meetings, and predicted the coming together in Christ of all denominations now kept apart by sin and ignorance. He said he had found the Methodist discipline through and through. It is good reading [laughter]. We learned to love and respect each other by finding each other out. The difference between evangelical denominations had not been enough in them to feed a single starving soul.

John Henry Douglass, of Warren county, a Quaker preacher, spoke, saying he had fet perfect freedom here. He quoted from the seventeenth chapter of John, as instituting the Christian unity.

Rev. Erwin House, of Cincinnati, thought Christians, whether Baptist, Methodist or Presbyterian, worked best in their own Churches; but they need have none the less regard for each other for this fact.

Dr. Mather was glad the Methodist Discipline had done his Presbyterian brother, Pratt, so much good in twenty-four hours. If he would keep it two or three years longer it would do him more good. (Laughter.) He advocated the frequent exchange of pulpits by ministers of different denominations.

The Committee on Enrollment reported the names of nearly three hundred delegates representing Baptists, Congregationalists, Friends, Methodist Episcopal, and Wesleyan, Moravian, and Protestant Episcopal, United Brethren, Christian, Lutheran, Disciples and numerous Young Men's Christian Associations, and other religious bodies.

The singing was led by Prof. W. H. Doane and pupils, Misses Gould and Barker.

At the evening session an animated discussion on the best method of increasing the study of the Bible, and the question of the Bible in the Common Schools, was participated in by Hon. E. E. White, Rev. Henry Morehouse, Rev. W. Newton, and Rev. Dr. Eells. The discussion attracted a high degree of interest, and continued until a late hour.

A dispatch was received from the Wisconsin State Convention in session in Milwaukee, as follows: "Psalm cxviii, 5th: "We will rejoice in thy salvation and in the name of our God we will set up our banners. The Lord fulfill all thy petitions. At five P. M. to-day sing: 'Blest be the tie that binds.'"

Dr. Wiley, from the Committee on Resolutions reported a resolution in opposition to teaching sectarian doctrines, creeds, catechism, rituals in common schools, and that we hold with chief justice story, in the Girard will case, that the Bible is not a sectarian book, and are opposed to legislation excluding it from the schools.

After singing "Cling to the bible" the resolutions were adopted. All then joined with great spirit in singing "My Country 'tis of thee'."

UPPER RIVERS.

(By the A. & P. Telegraph.)

GREENSBORO, Pa., December 1.—The river is rising slowly, with five feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 57. T.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., December 1.—The river is rising slowly, with about seven feet and nine inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 57 at 4 P. M. E.

MORGANTOWN, Va., December 1.—The river is stationary, with four feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 40 at 4 P. M. W.

OIL CITY, Pa., December 1.—The river is at a stand, with twelve feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 37 at 6 P. M. F.

HAVANA.

Troops Arriving—Prisoners Sent to Spain.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—A Spanish frigate arrived to-day from Spain, bringing a battalion of troops for service in the Island.

H. C. Hall, the newly appointed American Consul General, took possession to-day of the United States Consulate. The merchants of Havana are desirous that his appointment be permanent.

A detachment of prisoners was yesterday sent to Spain, among them Colonel D'Pacta, who surrendered at Bayamo, and Adolfo Malouer, a wealthy planter.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Why it Was Done—Appointment —Public Debt Statement— —Will Assume His Duties— Indian Commissioner's Report Israelites Protest Against Expatriation—New Custom Houses —Imports.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 1, 1869.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement published to day:

Debt bearing coin interest five per cent. bonds	$ 221,580,300 00
Six per cent. bonds	1,886,348,700 00
Total	$2,107,938,000 00
Interest	41,270,440 00
Debt bearing interest in lawful money—certificates at 3 per cents	47,195,000 00
Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent.	14,000,000 00
Total	$ 61,195,000 00
Interest	1,118,900 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	429,202,664 00
Interest	556,106 88
Debt bearing no interest—demand and legal tender notes	356,113,758 50
Fractional currency	30,885,764 98
Certificates of gold deposited	36,862,940 00
Total	$ 431,861,763 18
Total amount outstanding	2,666,286,780 82
Interest	42,947,892 97
Total debt, principal and interest to date, including coupons due and not presented for payment	$2,648,234,682 79

Amount in Treasury.

Coin	$ 105,969,949 27
Currency	11,869,765 74
Sinking Fund.	
In U. S. Coin, Interest on bonds purchased and accrued interest thereon	2,041,602,600 00
Other U. S. coin interest bonds purchased and accrued interest thereon	56,436,206 00
Total	$ 194,674,947 56
Debt, less amount in Treasury	2,453,559,735 23
Debt, less amount in the Treasury as compared with the last month	$ 2,461,131,139 26
Decrease in Debt.	
Decrease of debt during the past month	$ 7,571,454 18
Decrease of debt since March 1st, 1869	$ 72,903,824 73

JEWISH PROTEST.

By direction of the President, the Secretary of State will transmit to the Russian Minister and also to Minister Martin, at St. Petersburg, copies of the appeal of the Israelites, presented yesterday, in behalf of their expatriated brethren in Russia. The appeal will be accompanied by a letter asking that it be favorably considered by the Czar.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is completed. It enters fully into the Indian policy of the Government as executed by the Indian Commissioner, and Quaker Agents and Superintendents, which he found has been satisfactorily administered.

WHY IT WAS DONE.

It was ascertained to-day, on inquiry at the Treasury Department, that the withdrawal of the sale of gold in New York on yesterday, does not involve a change of policy, but was on account of the low price offered.

WILL GO ON DUTY.

Joseph O'Dwyer, the newly appointed Supervisor for the District of Northern Ohio, will to-day, or next week to assume the duties of his office. His headquarters will be at Coshocton, O.

CUSTOM HOUSES.

Supervising Architect Mullitt, in his annual report, urges immediate steps for the erection of the new Custom House buildings at St. Louis and Cincinnati.

IMPORTS.

It appears by official report that the aggregate imports during the year ending June were $487,000,000.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed Thomas H. Talbott, Assistant Attorney General, in place of Bickerly.

NEWBURYPORT.

Lecture by Wendell Phillips.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEWBURYPORT, December 1.—Wendell Phillips, in a speech in the Lyceum last night, demanded of Congress to assume the Government which the Executive had abdicated, that it compel the States lately in rebellion to educate its eight million dunces, and that if it refuse to do so, then the Government itself, at the expense of all the people, shall assume the duty, afterwards sending the bill to the different States. It must protect the citizens as well as legislate for them. The war is not ended. It has just begun. He is the basest poltroon in this country who is severely criticized the New York *Tribune*, for virtually saying, on Saturday last, that we could not carry on this government unless we entreat Jefferson Davis to come and help us. Mr. Phillips said the Southern people have got the business and the wealth, and have captured the Supreme Court. A worse than Taney wields its thunder bolt to-day. A recreant Republican; a man who drags the ermine through the infamy of Tammany Hall, and means to contest the election with the candidate of the republican party. If the republican party had a brave man at its head, he would marshall its forces, nail its colors, no forgiveness, to the mast, and absolutely impregnate every northern mind with the idea. The speaker continued, with a demand that the lands should be given to the blacks as freely as possible, and spoke with great force of the coming tide of Orientals to the Pacific shore, which is to be the greatest act of American civilization it has yet experienced.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Japanese Coming East—Railroad Matters —Passengers and Treasure for China.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, December 1.—Prince Sunwedna, of Japan, and suit leave for the east to-day by railroad with Bosman, of the firm of Kaapmanschoop & Co., Hong Kong, who, at the request of the Japanese Government, escorts them to New York. Bosman visits the east to further the plans of Kaapmanschoop & Co. to provide Chinese laborers for the south.

It is stated that the Mexican Government has granted to Samuel Brannan, of this city, the right to build a railroad across Mexico from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in recognition for his services to the Liberal Government in the late struggle.

The Pacific Union Express Company has discontinued operations, and the business is transferred to Wells & Fargo.

The stockholders of the San Diego, Gila and Southern Pacific, and Atlantic Railroad Company met at San Diego November 27th and apportioned the stock of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, of which the San Diego road received, in consideration of its franchises, the lands.

The steamer Japan sailed to day for Hong Kong with seven hundred passengers and $7,500,000 in treasure.

ROCHESTER.

No Executive Clemency—Dead Body Found.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ROCHESTER, December 1.—Gov. Hoffman declines to interfere with the execution of the sentence against Messner, convicted of the murder of his wife, and he will be executed on the 10th instant.

The body of John Stephenson, keeper of the Genessee light house, was found in the river this morning. Suspicions of foul play are entertained.

Ohio State Horticultural Society Meeting.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

DAYTON, O., December 1.—The Ohio State Horticultural Society, and the Grape Grower's Association met here to-day. Robert W. Steele, of Dayton welcomed the societies. Dr. Wander, President of the former, delivered the annual address. About two hundred varieties of apples and a few other products were exhibited. The committees reported at length on horticulture and its progress. At night the delegates were handsomely entertained at the residence of Robert W. Steele.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Fears of a Fenian Rising in Ireland—Dissatisfaction with Napoleon's Speech—Cotton to be produced in Kliva and Bokhara —The London "Times" Reviews the Emperor's Speech— The Monarch with the Remains of George Peabody will Sail on Wednesday Next—The Fenian Burke for the Commons—Agitation in Manchester—Burlingame in Berlin—Steamer Seized—Count Dean in Pursuit of Lopez.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, November 30.—Information from secret agents of the Government, leads to the belief that a rising is threatened in Ireland. In the Cabinet, the question of continuing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* has been considered. It is certain that extreme measures will be adopted shortly.

The Monarch, with the remains of Geo. Peabody, will sail for America next Wednesday.

The Irish of Southwark have put the Fenian, Burke, forward as a candidate for the Commons.

There is considerable agitation in commercial circles at Manchester and elsewhere, relative to the increase of duty on the French textiles.

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 1.—It is reported that M. Guisot has had an audience with the Emperor every morning.

Apprehensions are entertained of disturbances on the anniversary of the death of Baulen.

LONDON, December 1.—Various Paris letters published in the morning papers agree that the Emperor's speech on the opening of the Corps Legislatif fell flat. The public is said to be disappointed with the speech, and the more it is considered the less it is liked.

The *Times* of to-day, in an editorial, says, the Emperor has not yet mastered the full truth. The ministerial responsibility which he conceals, is incompatible with the theory of personal government, which he would fain retain. He is embarrassed between the two principles, undecided and halting, and it is uncertain which way he will incline. Time was, when such a condition would bode ill for the development of French progress, but it is now past. Schneider is re-elected President of the Corps Legislatif.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 1.—A deputation waited on Prince Gortchakoff yesterday relative to establishing cotton fields and trade at Kliva, Bokhara and elsewhere, in Asiatic possessions, in order to be able to successfully complete with the United States. The Prince promised the scheme his support.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, December 1.—Burlingame and other members of the Chinese Embassy were received at the Foreign Office to-day. The American treaty will probably be the base of that to be made with Prussia.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, December 1.—Later advices from Paraguay state that Count Dean, in his pursuit of President Lopez, had arrived at San Estanislaus, lately occupied by troops of Lopez.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 1.—A steamer, laden with gunpowder, was seized to-day on suspicion of being destined for the insurgents in Bulgaria.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, December 1.—Arrived, City of Glasgow, from New York.

LONDONDERRY, December 1.—Arrived, Hibernian, from Quebec.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 1.—*Evening.*—Consols for money 92¼; ex-dividend account 92⅜. American Securities firm: 6's, 82¾; 65's, 83½; 67's, 85⅜; 10-40's, 80¼; 62's, 84¼ at Frankfort; Erie's, 21; Illinois, 99½. Atlantic and Great Western, 25. Stocks steady.

PARIS, November 1.—Bourse firm at 71f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, November 1.—Cotton firm: uplands 12⅝@12¾d; Orleans 12¾@12⅝d; sales 20,000 bales. California White Wheat 9s 7d; red western No. 2. 8s 5d@8s 6d; winter Western Flour 22s. Corn, No. 1 mixed, 29s 9d. Oats 3s. Peas 39s. Pork 111s 6d. Beef 108s 6d for new. Lard 75s 6d. Cheese 68s. Bacon 67s 6d for new. Spirits Petroleum 1s 4d; refined 1s 9d. Turpentine 28s.

LONDON, November 1.—Tallow 46s 9d. Refined Petroleum 1s 6¾d@1s 7d. Turpentine 28s 9d@29d.

HAVRE, December 1.—Cotton active at 135f.

FRANKFORT, November 1.—5-20s firm and quiet at 90⅝@90¾.

PHILADELPHIA.

Synod of the German Reformed Church —Important Question Settled—Masonic Grand Lodge Officers Elected.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—In the General Synod of the Reformed Church today a vote was reached on the report on the liturgy. The clause which prohibits the optional use of either liturgy, except by a vote of the congregation, was lost, 84 to 102. The other clause, which looks to the sending down of two liturgies to the classis for approval or disapproval, was also defeated, 76 to 105. The original report was then adopted, 117 to 52. Thus this vexed question was settled by allowing the free use of the western order of worship, placing it in the same position with eastern, which received such permission three years ago, until such time as the Church may be prepared to make a proper decision.

The following officers were elected by the R. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania to-day: Grand Master, Robert A. Lamberton, of Harrisburg: Deputy Grand Master, Samuel C. Pinkins; Senior Grand Warden, Alfred B. Patrell; Junior Grand Warden, Robert Clark; Grand Treasurer, Peter Williamson; Grand Secretary, Jno. Thornton.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Election—Alcorn Probably Elected Governor.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, December 1.—The election news from Mississippi is very meagre. The *Avalanche's* special from Holly Springs says there is nothing definite. Marshall county has probably gone for Alcorn. A dispatch from Okalona says that the county has gone Radical by one hundred and fifty. No disturbances as far as heard from.

The *Avalanche*, Jackson, Mississippi, special says the returns are very scanty, but indicate Alcorn's election. The following counties give Alcorn majorities: Yozoo, 2,000; a gain of 1,600 over last year. Hinds, 1,500, Monroe, 2,000, Tourdersale, Tishomingo, Lawendes and Small give Alcorn, 3,800 majority. Jefferson, 1,513, gain of 500; Jackson, 629; Noxubee, 2,751; Wilkinson, 2,500; Adams 2,500; Rankin, doubtful. The following give majorities for Dent: Talabusha, 700; Cappiat 150. The river counties' vote is very small.

A dispatch from Grenada, Missisippi, says: Talahasha county gives 1,250 for Dent. Water Valley and Coffeeville goes for Dent.

Accidental Shooting.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 1.—Abram D. Allen, a well known and highly respected citizen of this county, accidentally shot himself, causing immediate death. This afternoon he took down his gun to shoot a hawk, blew in the muzzle to ascertain whether it was loaded, when his foot slipped from the hammer, discharging the load through his brain.

CINCINNATI.

Sale of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad—Further Discussion of the Bible-School Question in the Court.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, December 1.—The Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Road will be sold at three o'clock this afternoon, to satisfy the claims of European holders of its bonds, who are represented by Charles Moran. The bidders are Thomas L. Jewett; in the interest of the Pennsylvania Central. Baltimore and Ohio will bid. Ex President (King) is expected; also Edgar J. Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central.

LATER.—The Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville road was sold this afternoon to satisfy European holders of one million three hundred thousand dollars bonds, with two years accrued interest at seven per cent. One hundred and thirty-one miles of the road from Morrow to Zanesville, sixteen locomotives, sixteen passenger cars and seventy-nine freight, cattle, and coal cars, and real estate worth two hundred thousand, sold for one million seven hundred thousand dollars, the worth of the unpaid stock out. Thos. L. Jewett, President of the Pan Handle road, purchased, it is supposed, for the Pennsylvania Central. Charles Moran represented the European bond holders.

A meeting of Commissioners from the counties along the proposed line of the Columbus and Nashville Road, in conjunction with the incorporators of the same, was held at the Burnet House at three this afternoon, and in the evening the latter meeting conferred with President Jewett, of the Panhandle, with the hope of assurance that the Pennsylvania Central would iron and stock the road if the people would grade it. Jewett assured favorable co-operation, but declined definite pledges for the present, owing to the large schemes on hands.

From Columbus to Aberdeen has been surveyed, and is one hundred and seven miles. The profile and surveys are to be sent to Jewett. The books will be opened for subscription of stock on January 13th, next year.

In the Bible question in the Supreme Court Geo. H. Sage spoke. His argument was the London decision denies religion essential to good Government, and that was the first reason assigned for the establishment of common schools. The religion meant by the Constitution is the religion of the Bible. No other religion can be observed in Ohio without violation of law. Constitutional recognition of its truth and divine religion is the great conservative element of society, and gives law, majesty, power, and the highest authority. The Goverement is bound by a regard for its own safety and welfare to furnish the means which become its citizens such instruction in the elementary truth's of religion, as can be imparted without interfering with the rights of conscience. Reading the bible with-out note or comment conveys elementary truths and leaves individuals free to choose as to doctrines. The defendants admit that religious instruction is indispensable to make children good citizens; that large numbers would not receive it except in the public schools. The Board of Education has refused to omit the instruction on account of prejudices or sectarianism; of rights of conscience defined by the constitution, by the history and policy of the State, nor by the whim or caprice of the citizen. The first right of conscience is that all sources of information shall be open and free to every man, woman and child. It is the dogma of despotism, not the doctrine of liberty, that one view alone of religion shall be given to the child, who is to exercise this right of conscience for self in after relations. The conscience is fully protected by the rule of schools excusing thei children from all religious instructions in schools. Mr. Sage concluded this afternoon, having spoken four and a half hours.

Judge Stanley Matthews, who is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, followed for defendants. He said this appearance cost him a severe mental effort. Except the loss of dear children, it was the most painful experiences of his life. He was assailed, not argued with, and was charged with opposition to the Bible, and the loss of his Christian reputation. Yet he considered it his duty to appear. He deprecated this discussion as leading to a breach of the peace, and to political parties. He thought the whole contest was over a small matter. The omission of the reading of the Bible would not do one tithe of the harm that would result from the violation of conscience by enforcing it. He charged the counsel with insisting upon the establishment of the Protestant religion by the State. He read a communication to the New York *Independent* by Rev. H. W. Bellows, which he characterized as "much mad fury," and nothing else. A discussion of this question warned Catholics that civil war would result if they pushed their plans for the destruction of the of public schools. He said every word of that letter was contained in the argument of counsel on the other side.

The Court adjourned before his argument was concluded.

At the billiard tournament this afternoon, regular—Grunkemeyer 500, average 19 5-48; Cherry, 475, average 9 5-48. Exhibition: Foley, of Chicago, 390, average 11 38-42; Caspar 475, average 11 13; Exhibition: Foley 300, average 11 13; Slosson 211, average 7 11-13. Decisive game is in progress between Williamson and Grukemeyer.

The billiard tournament closed tonight, Williamson being the winner, 502 in 49 innings; Grunkemeyer 484. Caspar challenges Williamson.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Democratic Convention of Boston last evening nominated George A. Baldwin for Mayor.

—The Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad will be open for business to Fort Scott next Monday.

—In the Alabama House yesterday, a colored man was elected Engrossing Clerk. The Democrats voted for him against a white man.

—Sheriff G. W. Steinbonger was shot dead on Saturday night at New Iberia, La., by a negro, who was afterwards captured and hung by citizens.

—The weather at St. Louis turned very cold Tuesday night, the mercury sinking several degrees below the freezing point. It was clear and cold there yesterday.

—A Conference of the friends of the proposed railroad, from Portland, Me., to Oswego, N. Y., is appointed at the American Hotel, Saratoga, on the 15th, inst.

—George C. Heinsahn, the absconding Louisville alderman, has forged notes and otherwise victimized his friends to the amount of nearly forty thousand dollars.

—Ansell's flouring mill was totally destroyed by fire at Rhinebeck, N. Y., Tuesday night. Loss $15,000. Insured. The property was owned by Mr. Radcliffe, of Kingston.

—Robert Rowland Blacksmeit, living near Jeffersonville, Ind., suicided Tuesday night by cut

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1869

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, firm.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 84¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 122.

IT is proposed by our Government that when the Alabama negotiation shall be reopened it shall be at Washington and not London. To this it is thought the British Government will readily agree. The acerbity which followed the rejection of Reverdy Johnston's treaty seems to have subsided.

THE Pottsville *Journal* insists, very rationally, that coal should not be regarded as a raw material. What is said of anthracite, in the paragraph below quoted, is also unusually applicable to the bituminous variety. Says the *Journal:*

Many of the Breakers and Machinery, attached to prepare the coal to send to market after it is mined, cost more than the large Flour Mills, Furnaces and even Rolling Mills of the large class to make Iron and Steel Nails. As well might nearly one-half of the manufactures now produced be classed as raw material as to class prepared Anthracite coal as a raw material.

SOME sardonic Bohemian at Washington treats the country to a grim joke, in telegraphing thence that the President inclines, in the event of the elevation of Mr. HOAR, to call Mr. B. H. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, to the Attorney General's office. General GRANT makes fewer mistakes, in the choice of the men whom he would trust, than any American who was ever distinguished either in military or civic command. It is really beyond a joke to impute to him now any purpose to make the most unfortunate choice of which the case could admit.

THE Executive selections for the vacant Judgeships are not likely to transpire, until the nominations shall be laid before the Senate, probably the week after next. The first week will be occupied in both Houses, with the preliminaries incidental to the commencement of the session. Probably no selections have yet been definitively made, unless for the Supreme Court, where rumor very generally concurs in assigning the appointment to Attorney General HOAR. For the nine Circuit posts, the number of candidates is legion, this, the IIIrd District, alone furnishing a full baker's dozen of competitors, most of whom are quite able to present the qualifications which the President is understood to insist upon, viz: that the nominee shall be neither too old, nor too young, that his juridical attainments shall command the respect of the public, and that his political record shall be uncompromisingly in line with the radical doctrines of an enlightened republican liberty. In making these selections, a serious responsibility devolves upon the Administration, which, it is well understood, realizes the critical results of its action in the premises, too deeply to be swayed in any particular by any other and merely personal considerations.

FREEDOM AND CUBA.

The Spanish Government promulgates its colonial policy, to include self government, a free press, public schools, impartial suffrage, the gradual but speedy abolition of slavery, and civil and political rights without distinction of color. This programme takes effect in Porto Rico at once, and in Cuba with the suppression of the existing revolt. But it won't suit these rebels. It embodies a policy which their revolt is designed to resist—a policy which was manifested, as the destiny of every Spanish colony or dependency, from that hour which exiled the Bourbons and restored Spain to her people. We repeat what we have so often said heretofore, that the Cuban insurrection aims at the preservation of that infamous institution which only Bourbonism could maintain, in the face of a world's condemnation.

Sympathizers with these rebels are found in our own country—and will be, as long as Cuban gold can buy venal journalists—who flourish in our faces a paper pronunciamento, manufactured in New York, purporting to decree the same abolition of slavery by the revolutionary authority. All humbug!

We hear, from Washington, as we have all heard before and frequently, that Cuban bonds are as plenty there, for the purchase of corrupt Congressmen, as in the larger cities to bribe pretentious journalism. We trust that members will not be found as cheaply accessible as this.

By a concerted movement in some of the larger Eastern cities, petitions are actively circulated invoking the Congressional recognition of Cuban independence. Of course, these are freely signed by all the world and his wife who sign any petition offered to them. But a cart-load of such trash is worth nothing as a correct indication of an intelligent public sentiment.

OUR HARVEST HOME.

For the three days past, Pittsburgh has gaily welcomed the most charming weather. Sunday was a dull day, the sky having no clouds, the air no grateful moisture and the sun no promises for a more acceptable morrow. But, as all signs fail in a day time, so Monday's storm made every good citizen happy with the music of dripping eaves and pattering rain, which dripped and pattered with increasing volume hour after hour, through the day and the night, and another day, finally swelling into the harmonious torrent of Tuesday afternoon and evening's old-fashioned down-pour. The rains, long waited for, were come at last, the rivers responded and in twenty-four hours, over three millions of dollars, in our mineral and manufactured products, were afloat and away for the markets below.

This pluvial and fluvial blessing, to the material interests of our industrious city, may be the better appreciated by our distant friends when they comprehend the full measure of the relief which it yields to the monetary strictures and other kindred embarrassments caused to our general business by the long-continued drought. In addition to the half million of tons of coal which were awaiting a boating stage of the river, our levies were piled up, our warehouses filled, and every available barge and steamer loaded with that immense variety of "Pittsburgh goods" with which our mills and workshops supply the needs of five million customers in the great valley which embraces the heart of a continent. Large sums of capital were thus locked up, to remain unavailable until the distant markets could be reached. That no branch of production was temporarily checked by the embargo on shipments, now happily ended, was to us a pleasant evidence of the financial strength of our community. But it would be idle to claim that no embarrassments from this cause were felt, or that their present solution is not most grateful to all our business interests.

In addition to the vast acres of coal sent adrift on the floodwater, an immense quantity of oil will be set afloat for the markets. Hundreds of thousands of barrels have been locked up in the regions for months past, owing to the incapacity of the railroads to move them away. Produce, too, and cereals will be brought out by the rise and placed in the markets, and a fresh impetus given to all branches of trade.

We repeat, then, that the late rains which have now come to our relief were more acceptable to Pittsburgh than all the Indian summer brightness ever known to the almanacs, or even dreamed of in the sanguine philosophy of the clerk of the weather's first cousin, our excellent friend "G. A."

SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY CONNECTIONS.

The railway from Zanesville to Morrow, on the Little Miami Road, thirty-nine miles east of Cincinnati, was ordered to be sold, under mortgage foreclosure, on the 1st inst. At this writing, we have no knowledge of the result, but presume that it was purchased, as proposed, by the Pennsylvania Railroad interest. The Baltimore line intended competition, and may have run up the selling price without other effect. The connection with the Pan Handle line at Dresden, sixteen miles to be built, is promised to be made at once. The Little Miami road is now included in the same affiliations, so that the Pennsylvania interest thus secures a new and more eligible Cincinnati connection, without depending wholly, as at present, upon the undesirable partnership with the B. & O. Company in the thirty-three miles of line between Newark and Columbus. The existing line, from Morrow to Cincinnati, can be shortened five miles and otherwise much improved, by the construction of another route via. Turtle Creek and Lebanon, to the western side of the Queen City. This may become necessary when the full disadvantages of the present connection with the western roads at that point, by a track through crowded suburbs and along the narrow and obstructed city front, shall come, as they will, to be found impracticable.

This prospect of the extension of the Pennsylvania railway system, into Southern Ohio, has given a decided impetus to public sentiment in that region, in favor of a more direct communication Southward and Southwestward through Ohio and Kentucky. Several companies have been organized, proposing to connect with the C. & Z. Road, under its new and invigorated ownership, at various points on the line. Lancaster, Circleville, and Hillsboro', already are named as the respective termini for these Southern lines. The competition has been stimulated by the authority of the Pennsylvania interest, in pledging its material aid to whichever of these connections may be found most eligible. The popular expectations seem to be wholly based upon the idea of a connection with our system, while the Baltimore element seems to be regarded as both an unknown and an immaterial quantity in this relation. The bare suggestion, that the Pennsylvania interests are about to take the field, operates, like the charmed touch of Ithuriel's spear, to give life and vigor to the most torpid existences. So, a region of Ohio, comprising fully one-fourth of that great State, which has exhibited for years a sort of suspended animation, in the matter of public enterprise, is now thoroughly awakened, and ambitions of a brighter future. The results from which they anticipate so much, have equal promise for Pennsylvania railway interests, and for Pittsburgh, which cannot fail to profit by the development of its trade with Southern Ohio and Eastern Kentucky.

THE BAKER EXPEDITION.

We referred, yesterday, to the avowed designs of the great Egyptian expedition into the heart of the African Continent, as of a character which merits the condemnation and not the approval of the civilized world. The annexed extract from a letter, dated in October, at Alexandria, to the Columbus *Journal*, presents these designs in the clearest light. The writer says:

As to whether the Viceroy intends to suppress the slave trade or merely to extend his own dominion, but one opinion is entertained by natives or by foreigners who have examined the question in Egypt. After this is done, the question whether Baker Basha enters heartily into his employer's design or is he employed as a cat's paw. On this there is some difference among foreigners. I do not know that Sir Samuel has said anything publicly that would help to decide the matter, and in the absence of such help I was inclining to the latter views of his case when a gentleman, who had heard him express himself quite freely to a small company in Ramleh, gave me a pretty full account of his declarations. It would be presumptuous in me to pretend to give his exact words, but what follows may safely be taken for a true summary of his principal views and expectations as declared by himself. To a remark about the relations of this expedition to Egyptian slavery he replied he considered Egyptian slavery well enough and had no intention of meddling with it or the slave trade.

On the religious bearings of his expedition he was equally explicit. His work is not the propagation of any creed but the mission of civilization, though he has no doubt that it will incidentally turn many tribes to Islam and so give them a better religion than they have at present. To this comparison of religions most of his hearers will assent, but he should add some of his British admirers by adding that Mohammedanism is good enough for them and not a bad religion for anybody. To sustain this assertion he said that the Koran embraces the two main dogmas of his own belief, about the only ones, he thinks, that have got beyond the debatable ground of theological controversy, and these are the existence of a Creator and the fact that He has sometimes sent prophets to teach mankind. Among the chief of these he mentioned Moses and Jesus Christ, and then, in deference to the Christians present, he added, "and, if I may so say, Mohammed."

Now your correspondent does not imagine that the world will be made much worse by this expedition, or that the savages of the interior will lose much by exchanging their own scarcely for a sudden conquest and their own petty fetiches for the Viceroy's deputies; but he does think it a mistake for the press of Christian countries to commend it as a philanthropic project with evangelizing tendencies. The Viceroy may thus gain power which the public opinion of Europe may compel him to use for the advancement of civilization and freedom, but he has not set down anything of that sort in his present programme.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I hope Congress will just let the matter alone in the hands of Mr. Boutwell, who is master of the situation, and is not only making money for the Government, but is holding the reins so steady, while the waves are lashing around him, that the gold gamblers are utterly routed, and a man at the helm who is fearless, and keeping his eye on the one object of bringing up the currency to a specie basis. The people (with the banks), are so closely identified with the Government, that they must stand or fall together. When gold ceases to be an article of speculation, which we think it soon will, what use have we for it? When paper money, such as we have, is on a par with gold, we don't care about it for any practical purpose, and the ship will then run clear of any breakers. In the mere time, let us keep within sight of shore, so that when all articles of trade are at specie prices, we may get ready for a future and better day. GOOD HOPE.

THE Cambria county Democracy contemplate the abolition of the "Crawford county system."

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

VEGETABLE GARDEN FOR NOVEMBER.

In those parts where the frost has not yet been severe enough to injure the Celery crop, it may have another earthing up. Care must be exercised in the operation not to let the earth get into the hearts of the plants, or they will be liable to rot. Where the plant has evidently finished its growth for the season, measures should be taken to preserve it through the winter. For family use it is probably as well to let it stay where it is growing, covering the soil with leaves, litter or manure, to keep out the frost, so that it can be taken up as wanted. Where large quantities are frequently required, it is better to take up and put it in a smaller compass, still protecting it in any way that may be readily accessible. It always keeps best in the natural soil, where it is cool and moist and free from frost, and whatever mode of protection is resorted to, these facts should be kept in view.

Beets, turnips and other root crops will also require protection. They are best divested of their foliage and packed in layers of sand in a cool cellar.

Parsnips are best left in the soil as long as possible. If any are wanted for late spring use they may be left out to freeze in the soil, and will be much improved.

Cabbage is preserved in a variety of ways. If a few dozen only, they may be hung up by the roots in a cool cellar, or buried in the soil heads downward, to keep out the rain, or laid on their sides as thickly as they can be placed, nearly covered with soil, and then completely covered with corn stalks, litter or any protecting material. The main object in protecting all these kinds of vegetables is to prevent their growth by keeping them cool as possible and to prevent shriveling by keeping them moist.

Cabbage plants, lettuce and spinnach sown last September will require a slight protection. This is usually done by scattering straw loosely over. The intention principally to check the frequent thawings, which draw the plants out of the ground.

In making new vegetable gardens a southeast aspect should be chosen as far as praticable. Earliness in the crops is a very great desideratum, and such an aspect favors this point materially. Too great a slope is objectionable, as inducing too great a run of water in heavy rains. The plots for the crops should be laid off in squares or parallelograms, for convenience in digging, and the edges of the walks set with box edging. If water can be introduced it is a great convenience.

Asparagus beds, after the tops have been cleared off, are better covered with litter or stable manure. The plants shoot earlier for it next season.

When the ground becomes frozen, or no other work offers, preparation can always be made for advancing prospective work when it arrives. Bean poles may be made; and if the ends are charred, and then dipped in coal tar, the commonest material will be rendered nearly equal to the best cedar.—*Gardiner's Monthly.*

WEIGHING WITH THE TAPE MEASURE.

The only instrument necessary is a measure with the feet and inch marks upon it. The girth is the circumference of the animal just behind the shoulder blades. The superficial feet are obtained by multiplying the girth and length. The following table contains the rule to ascertain the weight of the animal:

If less than one foot in girth, multiply the superficial feet by eight; if less than three and more than one, multiply the superficial feet by seven; less than seven and more than five, multiply the superficial feet by twenty-five; if less seven, multiply the superficial feet by thirty-three, if less than eleven and more than nine, multiply the superficial feet by forty-two. Example: Suppose a pig to measure in girth two feet, and length one foot nine inches; there would be three and a half feet, which, multiplied by eleven, gives thirty-eight and a half pounds as the weight of the animal when dressed. In this way the weight of the four quarters can be substantially ascertained during life.—*Southern Cultivator.*

FATTENING PORK.

Fattening hogs must now have as much as they can eat; they should be urged forward as fast as possible before extreme cold weather comes on. They will gain more in a week now than in two weeks, probably, two months hence. There is much that has been gathered from the garden and fields that may be added to the mush or corn for hogs. Pumpkins, refuse squashes, cabbages, apples, potatoes, &c., may be boiled up in a large furnace kettle or stove boiler, or occasionally fed out raw, just for variety; for Mr. pig is a gentleman, like some human epicures and consumers that prefer a variety of dishes and a good dessert after all, though your mainstay for fattening him is grain of some kind. Indian corn, ground up, is best. Buckwheat comes next; rye is good, mixed with Indian meal, and oats always makes the breakfast relish well. You should bear in mind to let your hogs have charcoal or rotten wood of some kind every year. A little brimstone, too, is good. Never permit your swine to decline, for a hog once in good condition and then reduced to a skeleton, can not be brought back at less than twice the expense that would have maintained his condition. Get a good, white, medium sized breed for family use. The Chester whites are deservedly in good repute.

DRESSED HOGS.

At a meeting of the Delaware (Ohio, Farmers' Club, the subject of slaughtering and dressing hogs was discussed, as well as the curing of pork. It was recommended that the hog should be laid on the back; that the party butchering should stand over the hog, left hand on nose, edge of the knife toward the hog; cut both arteries, three inches sufficient, five better, the main thing being to bleed well. Scald as soon as killed—two hogs to one kettle of water; blood is a good test for the water; if too hot it curdles the blood; water should be soft; if hard throw in some ashes; some prefer pine tar or rosin.

Throw a bucket of cold water over the hog as soon as scalded—it closes the pores and whitens the skin. When hung up, wash, scrape upwards, wash again, and wipe with a cloth; should be thoroughly washed, scraped and wiped; heart or liver should never be cut in the hog; take entrails out to jugular vein, then take the vein, heart and liver out.

The pork should be slightly salted for two or three days, sain down, and then turned and covered with salt, put in brine for thirty days for medium sized ham; brine should be preserved, old brine the best, but should be boiled and skimmed before used; salt should be well mixed in; coarse salt the best, not safe to use salt in the bottom of the barrel after having stood for some time; eight pounds salt, five pounds sugar, and one-fourth pound saltpetre to 100 pounds meat is the recipe.

BLIND TEETH IN HORSES.

These occur in some horses between the ages of three and six, between the bridle tooth and grinders, a *small, long tooth*, without roots, and not inserted in a socket, but merely in the gum of the upper jaw. We have never seen it alluded to in any system of farriery; except in one late American work, but our farmers in the West, to our knowledge, can trace its existence for more than three-quarters of a century. It may, and doubtless does, occur in horses of any shaped head, but in three cases which occurred on our own farm some years ago, it was in horses of "dished" heads. One had gone entirely blind before we were apprised of the cause, and the other two, we relieved by having the blind teeth extracted immediately. Hundreds of instances could be adduced of the existence of blind teeth, and the destruction of sight when not extracted. No horse has probably ever been seen with them at a mature age, having good eyes. It is conjectured by some to be peculiar to solely feeding with Indian corn; by others to our, in part, warm climate. It is most common in the West and South. Let our farmers be watchful about it, and when there are any defects in their horses' vision, let them examine their jaws rather far back. Farriers have often to extract them.

WINTER HOUSES FOR BEES.

The following description of a house for wintering bees is given in one of our exchanges:

The inside is made of flooring, plowed and grooved, driven tight. The walls are double, with four inches space between; the bottom and top are also constructed in the same way, and filled with dry straw. One inside and one outside door closes the entrance. Ventilation is secured by four half inch holes close together near the bottom of the outside door, and the same number in different places of the inside one. The space between the doors is not packed with straw, but left vacant. These admit the pure air, while an aperture in the top of the room allows the impure to escape. The house is about five by seven, and six feet high. The stands are placed close together on the floor and on a shelf.

FEEDING HOGS on unground and uncooked corn has been frequently proved to be a far less effectual manner of fattening them than that of giving them the same grain ground and cooked; yet many persons prefer the former to the latter mode of feeding. Pulping roots, such as turnips, mangels, beets, carrots, parsnips, potatoes, etc., is now found to be a very profitable way of preparing them for fattening stock, and very effectual machines have been invented for this purpose. In the Channel islands large quantities of parsnips are grown for feeding milch cows, and are kept for a long time by being cooked and then poured into casks, nearly all moisture being expelled in the process.

TO PRESERVE CABBAGES dig a trench two feet wide and six inches deep, fill the bottom with wheat or rye straw. Stand the cabbages in the center of the trench, heads down, and three inches apart. Scatter straw around the heads and cover from four to eight inches deep with earth, leaving the roots exposed to the weather. A board laid on each side of the hill will keep it from washing down by rains. A dry spot should be selected for the purpose. Cabbages should be buried this month. A few freezings do not hurt them, but rather improve their flavor.

TO KEEP POTATOES for seed: When first dug let them dry off well by lying several days spread out thin on the barn floor; if they are greened by the sun it is a double advantage, for no careless cook will take of them twice for boiling. Then place them in a cool dry part of the cellar, on a floor of boards, and not more than two feet deep. Never keep them in barrels. Examine them occasionally during the winter, and if they show a tendency to grow, rub the eyes out and spread them out thinner.

A NEWSPAPER exchange says that one bushel of corn will make ten and a half pounds of pork. If this be true, pork will cost the feeder about one-tenth as much per pound as the corn is worth upon which it is fattened. Thus with corn at fifty cents the pork costs about five cents. The relative advantages of selling or feeding the corn may thus be judged.

THE Germantown *Telegraph* deprecates leaving corn fodder in the shocks through November. It should remain no longer in the field than is necessary to dry the grain. After husking the fodder should be carefully stacked near the place of feeding or put under sheds. Horses prefer it to hay, and it is especially sought for for racing animals. If cut and steamed it is as good as the best hay, and really more milk producing.

IN setting out young orchards, always register the varieties immediately in a book, where they may be referred to in a few years, when the trees commence bearing, and the labels are lost, and name forgotten.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Southern Cultivator* adduces many facts in support of the theory that rust is a disease as permanently fixed in some varieties of wheat as the consumption is in some families. He classes the Tappahannock with the diseased varieties.

THE St. Louis *Journal of Agriculture* is responsible for the following: A genius out West has just patented a machine for making chestnuts out of sweet potatoes. He is a brother to the old man who put handles to prickly pears, and sold them for curry combs.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Massachusetts *Ploughman* says: Cover your strawberry vines lightly, or you smother them. Pine boughs are just the thing for this; oak leaves, sea weed, or coarse hay are good. Remember long manure is fatal to them.

ALWAYS tie a halter by first making a single loop, and thrusting the end of the halter through this loop. This is quickly united, and will never come untied of itself.

Gas tar, mixed with white wash, applied to the interior of a hen house, at the rate of one gill to a pailful, it is said, will disperse the lice.

In plowing or teaming on the road in hot weather, always rest the horses on an eminence, where one minute will be worth two in a warm valley.

DIP well seasoned shingles in a lime wash, and dry them before laying, and they will last much longer and not become covered with moss.

DIP the ends of nails into grease, and they will drive easily into hard wood, where they would otherwise double and break.

Ohio River Navigation.

Several years since a survey of the Ohio river, with a view to its permanent improvement, was ordered by the National government, and the work was completed about a year since, under the auspices of Mr. W. Milnor Roberts, engineer, who now has the materials in hand and is preparing his report, to be presented to Congress at its ensuing session. This survey has been the only careful, complete and scientific examination of the Ohio river ever made; and it presents the whole case to the government and to the people. This river has been sneered at so long as being frozen up one-half the year and dried up the other half, that the people not interested in its navigation seem to be totally ignorant of its real importance. When the railroad fever was at its height, every one took it for granted that the days of the river trade were numbered. Yet the river trade has survived neglect, fears, opposition and misrepresentation, and is now as prosperous as ever. The seven great States of Missouri, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania border its waters, and are participants in its commerce; but its trade reaches far beyond their limits. Its coal supplies every city on the western rivers.

The Ohio, before leaving Pennsylvania, receives the water and the trade of the Conemaugh, the Beaver, the Allegheny and the Monongahela rivers, and these accumulate a volume of business that is first making Pittsburgh a mighty metropolis. In West Virginia it receives the waters and trade of the Great and Little Kanawha and the Big Sandy rivers; in Kentucky of the Licking, Kentucky, Salt, Green, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers; in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois the Muskingum, Scioto, Miami and Wabash rivers. The district drained by these waters is the most fertile, populous, wealthy and flourishing in the republic. Its resources are boundless, and its future will warrant even the most extravagant estimates. If a natural highway of navigation between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi be demanded, the Ohio river is exactly in the position for it, midway between British America and the Gulf of Mexico. No canal could be made that could be more advantageously located.

Why, then, has not this river become preeminently important in the intercourse between the East and West? Simply because its waters, instead of being economized by means of dams and stone reservoirs, have been allowed to run freely, so that the floods soon waste away without accomplishing any more than the carrying to market of the great fleets of coal boats accumulated at Pittsburgh to await such chances. This matter of improving the navigation of the Ohio has been long before Congress, but it has made little progress, and partly because there was a wide disagreement as to the best mode of improvement. Mr. Roberts' survey is intended to settle the latter, and as to the former we presume that by this time some of the great railway managers begin to perceive the necessity of working their lines in connection with the river navigation.

We have viewed the Ohio simply as a central channel of trade east of the Mississippi. But this river has a wider area of usefulness. By its connection with the Mississippi river, it opens a perfect line of water communication, from Pittsburgh to the Gulf at the South, and to St. Paul at the North, the entire length of that prodigious river, with subsidiary connections through the whole interior by means of the tributaries of that stream, of which the greatest, the Missouri, takes the Western limit clear out to the Rocky mountains. Steamers pass freely over the whole of this immense line, and Pittsburgh is the indisputable eastern head of all this trade. Naturally, then, whatever is to be done for the Ohio river navigation, excites deep interest in that city.

It has been customary for the national government to make appropriations for river and harbor improvements at every session, and therefore we see no reason worth considering why so great a work as this should not come in for its share. A small portion of the river lies exclusively in Pennsylvania. All the rest of the river runs between the states and forms their boundary. It belongs to none of them, and therefore its improvement rests upon none. But we cannot possibly conceive of any work that would be more national in its character than this. It affects fully two thirds of the States of the Union, and its influence upon the trade of the whole valley of the Mississippi would be immediate and great. Pennsylvania has received so little at the hands of the Government that she can ask for this with a good grace. But it must not be regarded as a benefit to us alone, since it is merely testing the plan, which, if successful, is to be extended to the whole Ohio, and ultimately, we presume, to other rivers. If the seven States immediately concerned will stand unitedly together in favor of the appropriation by Congress they can get it. Hence we think it would be wise on the part of our Pittsburgh friends to consult with the Chambers of Commerce of Cincinnati, St. Louis and other river cities, with a view to some joint action on the subject that will relieve the movement of being merely in the interest of Pennsylvania, which it is far from being. —*Philadelphia N. American.*

RUPTURE AND HERNIA.

The condition of persons afflicted with rupture is one that ought to receive immediate attention and care, for the reason that no one can tell when or how soon it may pass into an incurable or irremediable state.

Many persons are ruptured that for a long time are not aware of the fact, so that months and oftentimes years pass away without their seeking the necessary relief. So, on the other hand, many persons suppose themselves ruptured when they are not, and apply trusses of ill construction, which, in nine cases out of ten, do more harm than good.

No one need have any doubt about rupture, if they will do what they should to satisfy themselves upon the subject. DR. KEYSER, at his Great Medical Store and at his office, No. 167 Liberty street, has investigated the subject in all its bearings, and is fully up to the highest standard of science in that department of mechanical surgery; and our readers cannot apply to an abler surgeon in that department in the United States. The Doctor has now been engaged in medicine in its various departments, for a period of nearly thirty-five years, and is supplied with every sort of Truss that may be needed for the relief or cure of ruptured persons. The Doctor has given the subject of Hernia, as well as chronic diseases of the various kinds, the most sedulous attention and study, and has succeeded in some of the most intricate and difficult cases known to the medical art. He says that scarcely a day passes without an application of a truss, and it is really a wonder that so many persons go unprotected when complete relief could be had at a reasonable rate.

He has trusses that will suit any case and at prices far below the ordinary range, and the patient has the additional advantage of having the Truss properly applied. A great many of the Trusses sold are an injury rather than a benefit to us alone, since it is merely testing the plan, which, if successful, is to be extended to the whole Ohio, and ultimately, we presume, to other rivers. If the seven States immediately concerned will stand unitedly together in favor of the appropriation by Congress they can get it. Hence we think it would be wise on the part of our Pittsburgh friends to consult with the Chambers of Commerce of Cincinnati, St. Louis and other river cities, with a view to some joint action on the subject that will relieve the movement of being merely in the interest of Pennsylvania, which it is far from being. —*Philadelphia N. American.*

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WE LIVE IN THREE CLIMATES.

In this country we have at different seasons of the year, the temperature of three climates. Our Springs and Autumns have a softness and mildness that belong only to the Temperate Zones; our Mid-summers are torrid, and our Mid winters almost arctic in their frigidity. These changes, involving a variation of from ninety to one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit during the year, are upon the whole connective to health and long life, but they tend to entail upon us some diseases from which Europe is largely escaped by the exercise of due care and the use of a proper antidote when the system is predisposed to contract them. The chief and most an noying of these disorders is dyspepsia, once engendered, too frequently, and with time, the introduction of HOSTETLER'S STOMACH BITTERS, now about twenty years ago, has proved to be the most manageable disease.

In the spring and Fall, but more especially in the Fall, the functions of the digestive organs are generally aggravated. The profuse expenditure of the animal fluids under the burning sun of Summer, is apt to leave the stomach weak and indolent and incompetent to the task of perfect digestion, and the bowels torpid and inactive. But from its tonic and invigorate without irritating or flushing it. This tonic has been proved in its own cure of the gradual preparation which has replaced to a great measure, all the old fashioned formula prescribed by physicians, under the false idea that this disorder could not be radically cured. The use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS in all the varieties of dyspepsia, acute or chronic, has effected in every case a positive cure radically, and it is now recommended as a specific for indigestion by some of the most eminent members of the medical profession.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The MANAGERS of "THE PITTSBURGH ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR" are requested to meet on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, December 3d, at 2½ o'clock, in the session room of the First Presbyterian Church, on Wood street. By order of

MRS. HARMER DENNY, President.
MRS. LEVI WADE, Secretary. dc1 qd6

OFFICE OF WHITESTOWN COAL CO., 139 Fourth avenue, PITTSBURGH, December 1st, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE DIRECTORS of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 139 Fourth Avenue, on MONDAY, December 6th, 1869 at 7 P. M.

JOHN CROFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., 98 Water Street, PITTSBURGH, November 23, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE on their Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months.

Payable free of Government Tax on and after the 30th inst.

JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., 98 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, November 23, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 98 Water street, on TUESDAY, December 7th, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, November 11th, 1869.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The ANNUAL MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their Office, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY, SIXTH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M.

JOHN H. PAGE, JR., Secretary.

no 3:d61

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARPETS.

REDUCTIONS.

The alterations and improvements of our Salesrooms now in progress, make it necessary for us to immediately dispose of a large portion of our stock of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, Hearth Rugs, &c,

Many goods will be sold at prices below the present wholesale cost. Call at once at

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO'S, 23 Fifth Avenue.

oc2

CANDIES!! CANDIES!!

Over 100 Kinds.

STRICTLY RELIABLE.

At prices to compare with any, at

112 *FEDERAL STREET,* ALLEGHENY CITY.

GEORGE BEAVEN.

no27:p56-TTHS

BACK FROM NEW YORK with a large stock of

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

WATCHES, GOLD CHAINS, FINE JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, &c.,

In every variety, just received for the Holidays, at

WATTLES & SHEAFER,

101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.

All kinds of Hair Jewelry made to order. no27

SHAKER DRIED CORN.

Of superior quality, just received and for sale by barrel or at retail; also Shaker Pulverized Herbs for seasoning Soups and Meats. For sale at the Family Grocery store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW, no26 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in

Government SECURITIES.

No. 5 Nassau Street, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 8, 1869.

To our Customers and Correspondents:

The surprising development of our national resources and the rapidity with which the Government is now enabled to reduce the national debt, by weekly purchases, render it apparent that the time is approaching when the Five-Twenty bonds may be funded at not over four or four and a half per cent. interest.

Meanwhile their high price, as compared with other classes of securities, paying an equal rate of interest, is leading to general inquiry for more profitable forms of investment in which money may be safely invested.

During the war the necessities and peril of the Government, and the consequent cheapness of its securities, rendered them so attractive that, from this cause, combined with the patriotic faith of the people in their safety, they absorbed almost the entire floating capital of the country, and diverted attention from other classes of securities which had been before deemed sufficiently conservative and sound to meet the wants of the most cautious investors.

The Government is no longer a borrower. It no longer needs the country's capital, but desires gratefully and honorably to repay it.

The rapid accumulation of capital for investment, and the reduction of the national debt and improvement of the national credit—rendering it certain that hereafter but a comparatively low rate of interest can be derived from investment in Government bonds—is compelling the search for other safe and well-guarded channels into which capital not employed in business may wisely flow.

The enterprises of Peace, no less needful in their time and place, for the common welfare, than were the waste and cost of War, now call for the capital which the Government no longer needs, and offer for it a remuneration which the Government need no longer pay, and in some cases a security as stable and enduring as the nation itself.

The desire to capitalize the premium which may now be realized upon Five-Twenty bonds, and which a material decline in Gold toward par, and the ability of the Government to fund them at a lower rate of interest, may at any time extinguish, is held by many holders who desire some satisfactory assurance as to which of the many low priced securities in the market would afford the necessary safety to justify an exchange.

The applications for information and advice which are addressed to us daily, show how universal is the desire for this assurance, as to what forms of investment more profitable than Government securities at present market rates, are entitled to the confidence of the investors.

The pressure of this want has led us to feel the importance of directing our own attention as bankers, our large experience and our facilities for obtaining reliable information—to the work of supplying it in some measure, and to offer the result of our inquiries to those who may be disposed to confide in our good faith and judgment.

We are unwilling to offer to our friends and the public anything which according to our best judgment is not as secure as the national obligations themselves, with which we have hitherto principally identified ourselves.

Since closing the GREAT CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD LOAN, which meets all these requirements, we have carefully examined many others, but have found no other which would fully do so, until the following was placed in our hands:

FIRST MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

WESTERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

OF CALIFORNIA.

The Western Pacific Railroad connecting Sacramento with San Francisco, furnishes the final link in the extraordinary feat of an unbroken line of rail from the shore of the Atlantic to that of the Pacific.

It is 150 miles in length, including a short branch, and it will be the

METROPOLITAN LINE

Of the Pacific Coast,

connecting its chief cities, and traversing the garden of the rich and growing State of California, receiving, in addition to an immense and lucrative local traffic, the through business over the Union and Central Pacific Railroads—between the Eastern States and Sacramento.

It is completed, fully equipped, and in successful operation, and its earnings in October, the first full month, amounted to $105,000 in coin. The net earnings will, by a moderate estimate, amount to $600,000 per annum, in coin, while the interest on its Bonds will be but $168,000.

The value of the property and franchises is not less than

Ten Millions of Dollars,

and the amount of the mortgage is

$2,800,000.

The Bonds are $1,000 each, have thirty years to run, and will be sold at

Ninety, and Accrued Interest,

in currency. They are made payable, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, IN GOLD COIN, in the city of New York. Coupons due January and July 1st.

The near approach of the time when the United States can probably fund the greater portion of its Six per cent. debt, is naturally causing inquiry for other forms of investment, which will afford satisfactory security with the same rate of interest. THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS must have an immense advantage over all other securities based upon merely local or uncompleted railroad, and may be held with as much confidence as Government bond, or as first-class mortgages on New York City property.

The loan is small in amount. Its claims to confidence are apparent. It will be rapidly taken. Bonds

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. Robinson, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Lech, John Floyd, John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1869.

The refusal of the Secretary of the Treasury to accept bids for gold at less than 132 per cent. yesterday, has imparted a firmer tone to the gold market, and at one time advanced the premium to 125¾. To-day the market opened weak at 122¾, declined suddenly to 121¾, and closed rather firm at 122. The greater steadiness of the market is also partly due to a desire of covering all gold that may be needed between now and January next, for fear that higher quotations would be made before the close of the year, during this time when new schemes will be offered by the left wing of Congress to reduce the interest on our national debt, or proposing new measures for funding or resuming specie payments. The market finds a further support in the new liberal speech of Ben Butler, one of the parties of democratic proclivity, basing the value of gold or the discount of greenbacks on the market price of our staple exports, whilst it is a well known fact, theoritically correct and supported by past experience, that these articles do not regulate the premium on gold during the suspension of specie payment, but would well hold good if the country's circulating medium was specie or its equivalent. In regard to the non-conformity of the prices of some of the leading articles for export and consumption, we must search elsewhere for a satisfactory explanation. Prominent among these is the power yet possessed by a few wealthy speculators and large houses, who have amassed great wealth during and since the war, and who now control the markets to a great extent. It is also well known that merchandise does not conform so rapidly in the declining scale, to the yielding tendency of gold, as stocks and other articles, for which a central market is found for all that is marketable; and thirdly, the doubts yet existing whether gold would not suddenly advance as soon as the Government changes its policy in regard to sales of gold or purchases of bonds, and for disturbances abroad, where fully one half of our entire funded debt is held on speculation.

Government bonds remain dull, and have slightly declined to day, but remain steady. The pressure to sell increases at every decline of a point or two, and buyers are willing to hold their greenbacks, which are daily more appreciating.

Stocks are gradually recovering from the extreme decline last night, under purchases by the cliques, to sustain the market for the present, in order to sell out.

Money is more easy for good paper, but only obtainable at high rates.

The American Merchants' Union Express Company has declared a dividend of three per cent., payable December 15th.

Business is dull, but appears to show signs of slight improvement.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 121¾; Silver, 119; Eighty-one's, 115½; Five Twenties, 1862, 112½; do 1864, 110¾; do 1865, 111½; do 1865, new, 110¾; do 1867, 113¾; do 1868, 113¾; Ten Forties, 106½; Adams Express Company 56; Merchants Union Express Company, —; American Express Company, —; Western Union Telegraph 34½; Reading, 98; New York Central, 73; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 86¾; Erie & Michigan, 91; Michigan Southern, 91¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 80¾; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 104½; Chicago & North Western, 72; Chicago & North Western Preferred 86½; Erie, 27¼.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$6,00	$6,15
Paris, per franc	23	25
Berlin, thaler	92	94½
Frankfort, florins	52	54

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 1, 1869.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day instructed the Assistant Treasurer not to readvertise the million of gold offered yesterday, and withdraw it entirely. The Treasury Department to-day purchased only 2,000,000 of the bonds called for in the advertisement. The currency balance in the Treasury is at a lower point than for some time, and does not permit of any extra purchases of bonds without the usual gold sales. Bonds to the extent of 335,000 were delivered to the Assistant Treasurer to-day on the account of the $2,000,000.

Money was active and stringent up to two o'clock, and the rates for call loans 7 per cent. currency and 7 per cent. gold per annum, and 1-16 per cent. per diem. After that the gold demand abated, and money was accessible at 7 per cent. currency. Discounts nominally unchanged. Sterling dull, 8½@9.

Gold opened at 122¾, fell to 121¾, and closed at 122. Carrying rates 1-32@3-32 and 6@7 per cent. Clearances nearly $50,000,000.

Governments closed dull, but the quotations were very close on the lowest prices of the day. The leading dealers are apart, with free sales by investors both here and in the interior. Coupons of 81, 104½@105; 62, 112½@112¾; 64, 106¾@106¾; 65, 107¾@111; new, 13%@13¾; 67, 113¾@113¾; 68, 112½@113¼; 10-40s, 6½@6¾. Currency sixes, 7¼@7½. The Sub-Treasury sold $2,000,000 at 110 14-100@110 40-100.

Southern State securities firm on Carolinas with a further advance. New Tennessees weak and lower. Missouris, 80¾; old Tennessees, 53, new, 49; old North Carolinas, 41½; new, 30¾; special tax, 20¾.

[Stocks are unsettled, but generally firm; the Northwestern dividend of 4 per cent. on common, and 5 per cent. on pref erred, is less Government tax, and payable on December 30th. The books close December 8th and reopen December 31st. The Stock Exchange has dropped the call of the old New York Central and Hudson River shares, although New York Central is still dealt in by brokers in the Long Room. The Board now calls it the New York Central and Hudson consolidated stock and scrip.

Five Thirty Pieces.—Canton, 50; Cumberland, 24½; Western Union, 34¾; Quicksilver, 42; Mariposa, 7¾; Preferred, 15¾; Adams Express, 56¼; Wells Fargo, 105½; American, 35¾; United States, 45; Pacific, 48½; New York Central, 168¾; Erie, 27¾; Preferred, 45; Harlem, 127¾; Reading, 98¾; Michigan Central, 119; Lake Shore, 84; Illinois Central, 132; Pittsburgh, 80¼; Northwestern, 72¾; Preferred, 86¾; Rock Island, 104¾; St. Paul, 67; preferred, 82½; Wabash, 50; Ft. Wayne, 86½; Terre Haute, 25; preferred, 55; Chicago and Alton, 145; preferred, 140; Ohio and Mississippi 25¾; New York Central Scrip, 74½; Consolidated, 87¼; St. Joseph, 10½; C. C. and I. C., 22.

Mining scares dull. Sub-Treasury balance $87,219 799. Export this week excepts specie $4,078,197.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS,

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 1, 1869.

The markets, in a general way, are devoid of anything really new or important. We can report a moderate local demand for most of the leading commodities and a fair volume of business in the aggregate, while in regard to values there are no essential changes. There is a general complaint about the stringency in money matters, and, as a consequence, collections are very slow and very hard to make.

The most encouraging feature we have to report is the resumption of navigation; millions of bushels of coal, that have been locked up here for months, will be started down the river within the next forty eight hours, and a large amount of Pittsburgh manufactures have already started and there is a good deal yet to follow. This, of course, will tend to ease up matters, and within a week or two, and when this occurs, an improvement in business generally, can reasonably be expected.

All the railroads centering here are doing a good business, having about all the freight they can handle, and the stocks of all kinds of grain, flour and country produce are large, and consequently its excess of the demand. Notwithstanding this, however, the arrivals continue heavy, and nearly every warehouse on Liberty street is filled.

APPLES—We can report a continued dull market, with a supply largely in excess of the demand, and prices are weak though unchanged, ranging from $2 to $3 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 7½@8.

BUTTER—Is coming in pretty freely, and prices are weak though unchanged; ranging from 30 to 35, for fair to choice roll.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 12@14 cts.

BEANS—Steady at $2,50@3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at 4½.

CHESTNUTS—$4,50@5.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@15 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

CARBON OIL—Firm but unchanged; standard brands may be quoted in a jobbing way at 35.

CIDER—Sales all the way from $5 to $9 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is quoted from 17 to 18 for Western Reserve; 19 for Factory; 20 for Ohio and 21 for New York Goshen.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull, with sales of old stock at 10½@11 and fresh receipts at 12@13.

DRIED FRUIT—There has been quite an active demand for apples within the past day or two, and we can report sales to go to another market, at 7½@8¼c. Peaches in good demand; quiet; small lots may be quoted at 9 for quarters and 10@10½ for halves—in small lots about a cent per lb more.

EGGS—Fresh packed scarce, but buyers are scarce at quotations, 38@40.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 80@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—Is reported more active and a shade stronger in Chicago and New York, but this far the market has not responded. We continue to quote good to choice winter wheat flours at $5,50@6 and springs at $5,26@5,75.

GROCERIES—The market has assumed a more lively character now that navigation has been resumed, and our grocery jobbers are well established, and through indirectly, in the harvest which the recent welcome rains have brought to our coal men. Compared with last week, there is no change in prices worthy special mention, though, as already intimated, an increased volume of business is now expected.

SUGAR—S H, 11@11¼; A A, 12¼; Havana 12½@13; Cuba, 12½@13; Porto Rico, Demarara, 14@15¼; New Crop New Orleans Sugar, 14¾ for choice; Refined Ex. C, 15; B, 15¼; A, 15½; Hard, 16¾.

MOLASSES—New Crop New Orleans Molasses, 90c; Porto Rico, 65@75.

SYRUPS—White Honey Drips, $1,05 Silver Drips, 90c; Perfection Drips, $1,10; Jersey, 90c; Lovering, 90; 75; Golden 75; Amber, 60; Common, 50; Booth & Edgar fancy, $1,10.

COFFEE—Fair to Good Rio, 20@21¾; Prime, 22@23; Choice, 24@24½.

RICE—Carolina, 9c; Rangoon, 8¼c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, $1,00@1,80; G. P., $1,10 to 1,90. Imperial, $1,40 to 1,80. Oolong, 85 to $1,35. Sou Chong, 90c to $1,50.

STARCH—Pearl, 7; Silver Gloss, 11½c, and Corn Starch, 12c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$3,25 per case.

FRUITS—New Layer Raisins, $5 per box: Prunes, 13¼c; Currants 15c; Valencia Raisins 17@19.

SPICES—Cassia, 70c; Cloves, 50c; grain Pepper, 35; Allspice, 35c; Nutmegs, $1,50.

SODA—Bi Carb 12c; Sal, $3,00 per 100 lbs.

SOAPS—"Babbit's," 12c; "Oakley's," 11c; Rosin, 5 to 7c; "Dobbin's," 15c; Wax, 24½c; Chem. Olive, 8½c.

CANDLES—Sperm, 45c; Star, 23c.

OIL CAKE—Is quoted at $40@42 per ton.

FISH—Lake Herring per half bbl 5,00; White Fish do do, 7,00; No. 1 Mackrel Shore in bbls $28,00; No. 2 do Bay, bbls, $17,00; No. 3 do Large bbls $14,00; Half bbls 37½ in additional; Labrador Herring $10½@11.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet—and unchanged, $1,15@1,18 for fair to prime Red. Oats in steady demand at 47 on wharf and 48@50 in store. Dealers are paying 65 for prime State Rye, and distillers are buying at about $1,00, for large lots—the demand, however, is light. New Corn is being sold at 70 on wharf, and prime old may be quoted at 85. Barley is dull and nominally unchanged at $1,60@1,10 for fair to prime State.

HAY—Sales at Allegheny Diamond Scales at $14@22 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2,25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@5,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—Firm at $1,45@1,48 for Extra No. 1.

POULTRY—In good supply and dull but unchanged, dressed Chickens, 11@13; Turkeys, 18@20; Ducks, 15@17.

POTATOES—Dull but unchanged: Prime Lake Shores quoted at 50@55, by the car load.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Small sales of Shoulders at 17; and Sugar Cured Hams, at 25@24c. Lard is quoted at 18½@19c in tierces, and 19¼@20 cts in pails.

SEEDS—Sale of 1 car flaxseed at $2,30 —we now quote at $2,25@2,30. Clover seed is dull and nominal at $7,00@7,50 No movement in Timothy Seed.

SALT—Allegheny river brands quoted at $2,25 for small lots in store.

STRAW—Sales at $12 per ton.

WHISKY—A shade easier. Highwines, $1,05; Common Rectified $1,05; and Proof, do, $1,15.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 1, 1869.

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CRUDE.

Sales 3,000 bbls spot at 15¼; 3,000 seller December at 15¾; and 3,000 seller till July, at 14. At the close seller this month and first water was offered at 15½; and seller first half of 1870 may be quoted at 14.

REFINED.

Not a single sale reported. Market opened up a little firmer for spot, but December is about the same as yesterday. We now quote the former at 30¼@30¾, and the latter at 32½, January to July, that is for each month, 32½.

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Union & Co., 467 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

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Forsyth & Bro., 247 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

H. W. C. Tweddle 100 bbls lubricating oil to Mannhattan Oil Co., New York.

H. W. C. Tweedle, 100 bbls lub. oil to J. R. Bartlett & Co., Boston.

Total.....1,440 bbls.

OIL SHIPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil & Refining Co. 636 bbls ref. to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, December 1.—Cotton is better, closing quiet; sales of 4,000 bales at 25¼c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts 100,800 bbls; market less active and without decided change; sales of 8,200 bbls, at $4,75@5,10 for superfine State and western, $5,50@6,25 for extra State, $5,35@6,30 for extra western, $6,30@6,60 for white wheat extra, $5,35@6,50 for R. H. O., $5@6,50 for extra St. Louis, and $6,50@9,00 for good to choice do. Rye Flour dull; sales of 200 bbls $4,90@5,00. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky heavy and lower; sales of 600 bbls western at $1,03@1,04, free, nearly all at $1,03. Wheat: receipts 184,321 bush; market steady for spring and dull and scarcely so firm for winter; sales of 96,000 bushels, at $1,18 for No. 3 spring, $1,26@1,31 for No. 2 do., $1,37½ for No. 1 do., $1,35 for amber Virginia, $1,35@1,38 for winter red and amber western, $1,38@1,39½ for amber State, and $1,37 for winter red Canada in bond. Rye quiet. Barley without decided change; sales 21,000 bus at $1,05@1,06 for good two-rowed State, and $1,20 for Canada West. Barley Malt dull. Corn; receipts, 3,002 bus; less active and scarcely so firm; sales of 69,000 bus at $1,10 for unsound unmixed western. $1,12@1,13½ for sound do., $1,14@1,15 for No 2 do. Oats less active and a shade easier, with sales of 3700 bus at 64½@65½c for western, 65½@66½c for State. Rice dull at 6¾@7¾ for Carolina. Coffee dull. Sugar nominal at 11¾@11¾c for Cuba. Molasses quiet. Hop, quiet at 18@28. American petroleum dull at 18½c for crude, 30½c for refined. Linseed oil dull at 95@96c. Cannel coal: domestic, selling at $8@8,50 per cargo; foreign, quiet. Leather; hemlock sole steady at 30@31c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande. Wool quiet, with sales of 20,000 pounds at 48@50c; domestic fleece, 42@44c. Sheathing Copper, steady at 32c; ingot copper, very quiet at 22@22½c for Lake Superior; pig iron, moderately active at $34,50@36 for Scotch, and $37@40 for American; bar quiet, at $85 for refined English, and American sheet dull, at 10¾@11½. Gold for Russia; nails, quiet; 4¾c for cut; 6¼c for clenched, and 2@3c for horse shoe. Spirits turpentine, dull and heavy at 44½@45¾c. Pork, firmer and quiet; 425 bbls at $32,25@32,75; new mess at $33@33,50; old, $23,2½@24; prime, $27,50; @30,50 for prime mess; total stock of old and new, 5,019 barrels; last month, 12,656; last year, 17,886. Beef steady, with sales of 1250 barrels at $6@13 for new plain mess, and $10@17 for new extra mess; stock of old and new, 24,174 bbls; last month, 13,141; last year, 40,912. Tierce beef dull, with sales of 50 barrels at $26@28 for prime mess and $30@31 for India mess. Beef hams quiet, with sales of 80 barrels at $15@21 for old and $25@33 for now. Cut meats dull, with sales of 65 packages at 12@13c for shoulders, 17c for hams. Middles quiet, sales of 80 tierces city at 16¾@17¼c. Lard unchanged, sales of 360 tierces at 18@18½c for Prime Steam; 19@19¼c for refined; round lots may be quoted at 9 for quarters and 10@10¾ for halves—in small lots about a cent per lb more.

EGGS—Fresh packed scarce, but buyers are scarce at quotations, 38@40.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 80@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—Is reported more active and a shade stronger in Chicago and New York, but this far the market has not responded. We continue to quote good to choice winter wheat flours at $5,50@6 and springs at $5,26@5,75.

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SUGAR—S H, 11@11¼; A A, 12¼; Havana 12½@13; Cuba, 12½@13; Porto Rico, Demarara, 14@15¼; New Crop New Orleans Sugar, 14¾ for choice; Refined Ex. C, 15; B, 15¼; A, 15½; Hard, 16¾.

MOLASSES—New Crop New Orleans Molasses, 90c; Porto Rico, 65@75.

SYRUPS—White Honey Drips, $1,05 Silver Drips, 90c; Perfection Drips, $1,10; Jersey, 90c; Lovering, 90; 75; Golden 75; Amber, 60; Common, 50; Booth & Edgar fancy, $1,10.

COFFEE—Fair to Good Rio, 20@21¾; Prime, 22@23; Choice, 24@24½.

RICE—Carolina, 9c; Rangoon, 8¼c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, $1,00@1,80; G. P., $1,10 to 1,90. Imperial, $1,40 to 1,80. Oolong, 85 to $1,35. Sou Chong, 90c to $1,50.

STARCH—Pearl, 7; Silver Gloss, 11½c, and Corn Starch, 12c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$3,25 per case.

FRUITS—New Layer Raisins, $5 per box: Prunes, 13¼c; Currants 15c; Valencia Raisins 17@19.

SPICES—Cassia, 70c; Cloves, 50c; grain Pepper, 35; Allspice, 35c; Nutmegs, $1,50.

SODA—Bi Carb 12c; Sal, $3,00 per 100 lbs.

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OIL CAKE—Is quoted at $40@42 per ton.

FISH—Lake Herring per half bbl 5,00; White Fish do do, 7,00; No. 1 Mackrel Shore in bbls $28,00; No. 2 do Bay, bbls, $17,00; No. 3 do Large bbls $14,00; Half bbls 37½ in additional; Labrador Herring $10½@11.

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HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

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LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2,25 per bbl.

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LARD OIL—Firm at $1,45@1,48 for Extra No. 1.

POULTRY—In good supply and dull but unchanged, dressed Chickens, 11@13; Turkeys, 18@20; Ducks, 15@17.

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Hutchinson Oil & Refining Co. 636 bbls ref. to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, December 1.—Cotton is better, closing quiet; sales of 4,000 bales at 25¼c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts 100,800 bbls; market less active and without decided change; sales of 8,200 bbls, at $4,75@5,10 for superfine State and western, $5,50@6,25 for extra State, $5,35@6,30 for extra western, $6,30@6,60 for white wheat extra, $5,35@6,50 for R. H. O., $5@6,50 for extra St. Louis, and $6,50@9,00 for good to choice do. Rye Flour dull; sales of 200 bbls $4,90@5,00. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky heavy and lower; sales of 600 bbls western at $1,03@1,04, free, nearly all at $1,03. Wheat: receipts 184,321 bush; market steady for spring and dull and scarcely so firm for winter; sales of 96,000 bushels, at $1,18 for No. 3 spring, $1,26@1,31 for No. 2 do., $1,37½ for No. 1 do., $1,35 for amber Virginia, $1,35@1,38 for winter red and amber western, $1,38@1,39½ for amber State, and $1,37 for winter red Canada in bond. Rye quiet. Barley without decided change; sales 21,000 bus at $1,05@1,06 for good two-rowed State, and $1,20 for Canada West. Barley Malt dull. Corn; receipts, 3,002 bus; less active and scarcely so firm; sales of 69,000 bus at $1,10 for unsound unmixed western. $1,12@1,13½ for sound do., $1,14@1,15 for No 2 do. Oats less active and a shade easier, with sales of 3700 bus at 64½@65½c for western, 65½@66½c for State. Rice dull at 6¾@7¾ for Carolina. Coffee dull. Sugar nominal at 11¾@11¾c for Cuba. Molasses quiet. Hop, quiet at 18@28. American petroleum dull at 18½c for crude, 30½c for refined. Linseed oil dull at 95@96c. Cannel coal: domestic, selling at $8@8,50 per cargo; foreign, quiet. Leather; hemlock sole steady at 30@31c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande. Wool quiet, with sales of 20,000 pounds at 48@50c; domestic fleece, 42@44c. Sheathing Copper, steady at 32c; ingot copper, very quiet at 22@22½c for Lake Superior; pig iron, moderately active at $34,50@36 for Scotch, and $37@40 for American; bar quiet, at $85 for refined English, and American sheet dull, at 10¾@11½. Gold for Russia; nails, quiet; 4¾c for cut; 6¼c for cl

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE *is furnished in the city for six days of the week for* 15 *cents per week; by mail,* $8 *per annum:* 3 mos., $2.

Hon. James S. Negley leaves for Congress to-day.

Our readers will find in another column the announcement of the *Hearth and Home*, a weekly family journal of great excellence.

The Bridge, on the Panhandle Railroad, washed away by a freshet Tuesday afternoon, has been replaced and trains are running regularly.

Mr. A. D. Sims, has been appointed foreman of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, by Chief Engineer Hare. The position was made vacant a few days ago.

Yesterday morning Mayor Drum fined **W. J. Young** five dollars for acting disorderly in Eichenmiller's saloon, Fourth ward, Allegheny, Tuesday evening.

Without a License.—One of the city police arrested a tin peddlar, yesterday for carrying on his vocation without a license. He was brought to the lock up. Chief Hague discharged him.

Wife Whipping.—Justice Heisel yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Richard Bradley, charged with whipping his wife Helen, and their little daughter, to an unmerciful extent.

At one o'clock this morning the lock-up contained twenty-four prisoners, nearly all representatives of excessive drinking, in addition to a couple of wanderers, who had sought a night's lodging in the place.

Degradation.—Frank Smith was arrested yesterday morning, by officer Rivers, for gross indecency, on complaint of a citizen. Frank was taken from his home in the First ward, where he had been in an upper room, at the window, exposing his person. He was sent for thirty days to jail.

Beer Hall Festivities.—Chas. Lenhardt and John Speer got into a row in a beer saloon in Birmingham Tuesday night. Chas. Lee was rather roughly handled, and to get even lodged information for assault and battery before Justice Sailsbury against his opponent. The accused was arrested, when the case was amicably arranged.

Workmen's Quarrel. — Yesterday morning, George Brandt, complained to Justice Saulsbury, that Nicholas Carsleo, a fellow workman in a glass house at West Pittsburgh, had unprovokedly committed an assault upon him. The parties were brought together amicably at the magistrate's office, when the difficulty was peacefully settled.

Our Lady readers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny should remember to call at **Mrs. S. C. Robb's** new millinery store, No 91 Federal street, Allegheny. This is decidedly the handsomest and best stocked store in the business in either cities, the same goods at about one half the price of others in the same trade. Go and examine and judge for yourselves.

Arrested on Suspicion.—Yesterday, Richard Savory, a youth about sixteen years of age, was arrested by an officer, on a second hand clothing store on Penn street. He was attempting to dispose of a pair of pants, and when questioned could give no satisfactory answer, in regard to the possession of them. He was locked up and will have a hearing this morning.

Domestic Trials.—Last evening Mayor Drum had a case of abandonment before him, in which a young man was charged with deserting his wife and child. An investigation led to a reconciliation, and the parties left the office with several friends who had acted as peacemakers. The chief difficulty seemed to be caused by a meddling mother in-law. Other mothers-in-law should make a note of this fact.

Alleged Fraud.—Yesterday J. H. Anderman made information before Alderman Mullen, of Allegheny, against Jas. Andre, for fraud. The accused is charged with being in debt to deponent to the amount of seventy-five dollars, and attempting to avoid the payment of the same by selling off his goods and clearing for Europe. To prevent this an officer was dispatch with a warrant for Andre's arrest.

Pocket Picked.—Yesterday afternoon, a lady while coming into the city on car No. 8 Citizens Passenger Railway, was robbed of her pocketbook, containing about twelve dollars. The only passenger in the car was a man dressed in gray clothing who occupied a seat near her. She thinks she could identify the chap, but unfortunately thus far she has had no opportunity to satisfy herself on this point.

Another. — Yesterday, officer Lloyd brought to the lock-up a man apparently about fifty-five years of age, whom he had arrested in the train coming in from East Liberty. The man gave every indication of insanity, which caused him to be taken into custody. At the lock-up, during a lucid interval, he gave his name as James Taylor, of Hillsville, Mercer county, Pa. He is still in the lock-up.

Father and Son.—Frank Wolf and his step son Jacob Seifert had a difficulty in the Allegheny Diamond. The son become very obstreperous, and was unsparing, it is alleged, in his use of the par, the abuse consisting principally in vile language. Subsequently the father had him arrested and taken before Alderman Irwin, for disorderly conduct. The case was dismissed at the cost of the defendant.

Diamond Wedding.—Yesterday afternoon, Alderman McMasters, who understands such affairs, was called upon to perform a wedding ceremony at the St. Clair Hotel. The connubially inclined parties were natives of England. The lady represented, aside from her intrinsic worth, about $50,000 in diamonds and jewelry. The happy Benedict's value is not known. The occasion, of course, was of great interest, but we are without particulars.

Bar-barous.—Alderman Donaldson yesterday received the information of James Whittaker against Michael Trautman for felonious assault. The pair are employed at the Keystone Bolt Works. James alleges Michael attempted to put an end to his existence by striking him with an iron bar. The other employes caught Michael, while James bolted from the premises, and thus saved himself. The Alderman issued a warrant for Michael's arrest.

Unfilial Son.—Theodore Makal, a young lad, was arrested yesterday by officer Sarber, of Alderman Donaldson's police, on complaint of his father, who charges him with running away from home, associating with improper companions, and going the downward road generally. The youth when brought into the presence of his parent and the magistrate expressed his penitence for the past, promised future deportment, and in the future, and was accordingly taken home.

Alleged False Pretence.

Yesterday Hon. James S. Negley made information, before Alderman McMasters, against J. Newton Jones, for false pretence. The allegation is that Jones, representing himself as the agent of the Penn Mutual Horse Thief Detecting Company, induced Mrs. Negley to insure a span of horses with him for $600, paying him a premium of $25. The transaction, it is said, occurred last June, and the insurance was to run one year, but, it is alleged, since that it has been developed that Jones was not an agent of the Company named, never had been connected with it and that he had falsely obtained the money for his own use. The accused was arrested and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance at Court.

A Suitor's Troubles.

"True love never runs smooth." For instance, a case was developed at Alderman Thomas' yesterday, which illustrates this. Mrs. Margaret J. Linderman lodged two informations against Mrs. Ebbert for assault and battery, and larceny. Mrs. Linderman has a daughter, who has tried the uncertainties of matrimonial life two or three times, and is now without a husband. Mrs. Ebbert has a youthful heir, who is smitten with the charms of this daughter, and to whom he has been for some time paying his addresses. One evening a ring belonging to the lady, described as a "gaia ring, valued at $5," passed into the hands of the young man. The next day a dispute arose between the maternal parents of the happy couple, during which, it is alleged by Mrs. Linderman, she was roughly handled by Mrs. Ebbert, whom she accordingly charges with assault and battery, and larceny—the dispute having arisen in regard to the ring which at that time was in the possession of Mrs. Ebbert. The Alderman has issued the necessary legal papers looking toward an investigation of the case.

THE RIVER RISE.

Black Diamonds Sent Adrift—More Fuel for the People Down Below—Oil Prospects.

The rise of the rivers comes at a very opportune time. Already nearly five million bushels of coal have been run out for the lower ports, whose stock of fuel was getting alarmingly low. It is highly probable that the shipments made before the flood water will subside will closely approximate six millions of bushels. Herewith we present a table of shipments already made:

FOR CINCINNATI.	Barges.	Boats.	Bushels.
Coal City	10	—	150,000
Niagara	9	—	90,000
Lioness, No. 2	11	—	110,000
Whale	12	—	120,000
Coal Hill	10	—	100,000
Hercules	10	—	100,000
Tigress	16	—	160,000
Tom Farrow	7	—	85,000
Tiger	7	—	85,000
Leader	7	—	85,000
J. A. Blackmore	7	—	100,000
			1,295,000
BATON ROUGE.			
A. J. Baker	7	3	125,000
NEW ORLEANS.			
Alps	8	5	170,000
Mary Alice	7	10	200,000
Simson Horner	7	10	200,000
			570,000
FOR LOUISVILLE.			
Hornet No. 2	9 & flats	—	100,000
Jos. Glenn	11	—	121,000
Wild Cat	13	—	66,000
Ark	7	—	75,000
N. J. Bigley	7	—	100,000
Eagle	10	—	120,000
Lake Erie No. 3	12	—	90,000
Resolute	9	—	90,000
T. T. Nelson	9	—	90,000
Warren	9	—	120,000
Star	12	—	100,000
Iron Rods No. 2	10	—	100,000
Samson No. 2	10	—	150,000
Diamond	11	—	110,000
Ella	11	—	80,000
Reindeer	6	—	50,000
Fair Play	9	—	80,000
Tom Rees	3	2	160,000
Stella	10	—	110,000
Mary Ann	10	—	90,000
Greyhound	9	—	85,000
J. F. Dravo	10	—	220,000
Boat	2	10	140,000
Panther	2	—	80,000
			2,587,000
RECAPITULATION.			
Cincinnati			1,295,000
Louisville			2,587,000
Baton Rouge			125,000
New Orleans			570,000
Total			4,877,000

It is highly probable that from eighty to an hundred thousand barrels of oil will find their way to the city on the present rise by river transportation. This will have the effect of reducing prices, and lively skirmishing may be anticipated between the classic bulls and bears. Altogether the rise is a true blessing in no disguise, and its effect will be felt in a few weeks in all branches of trade and traffic, as millions of dollars will be drawn from other cities to be added to the working capital of our own.

Dividend of American Bank.

The Directors of the American Bank have declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the profits of the institution since it went into operation on the 16th of April last. At that time the one-half of the capital stock was paid in. One-fourth more was paid in on the 11th of June, and the balance on the 15th of August. Thus it will be seen that the Bank has been operating but a very short time on its full capital. And yet, the Directors, after carrying over a considerable sum to the contingent fund, yesterday declared the liberal dividend stated above on the whole of the capital stock. It will be seen from this statement that the success of the institution is almost unprecedented. The President, John Floyd, Esq., has been long and favorably known as one of our most substantial and reliable business men. The success of the Bank over which he presides demonstrates his ability as a financier and the high confidence in which he is deservedly held by the business community.

The deposits of the institution are already equal to some of the older banks in the city, and there is no safer place in which those who have them can deposit their funds. At the meeting yesterday, the Directors spoke in the highest terms of commendation of the management of the Bank, and paid a well merited compliment to the President, the able and worthy Cashier, William Floyd, Esq., and his attentive and accomplished assistant, Mr. William C. Macrum. Such is the confidence which our business men have in the American Bank, that orders have been left, we understand, for a large amount of the stock, at a handsome premium; but there is none of it in market. The present stockholders desire to retain all they have and are unwilling to sell.

Inquests Last Month.

During the month of November Coroner Clawson held inquests, as follows: Christian Krug, found drowned in the Monongahela river; John Hunter, Sr., killed by a train of cars on the Western Pennsylvania railroad; Erastus Gray, engineer on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, run over by his own locomotive at Braddock's Fields; Friedolin Zollie, an emigrant who died suddenly of apoplexy; a dead female infant, found floating in the Allegheny river at the foot of Twenty-eighth street; Ellen E. Cordell, death from apoplexy, at Sharpsburg township; Dennis Carlin, accidentally killed at the outer depot of the Fort Wayne Railroad; William P. Roberts, killed by falling from the roof of a house in Lower St. Clair township; John Mitchell, death from apoplexy, at Brownstown; Peter Anderson, death from inflamation of the bowels, South Pittsburgh; Mrs. Mary O'Hara, accidentally killed on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, at Guyasuta Station; Mrs. Ellen Devine, killed by falling from the flight of stairs; Henry Gese, killed on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad; George James, death from heart disease, at Natrona; a German named Wentz, killed at Millvale Station, Pennsylvania Railroad; unknown man, killed on the Fort Wayne Railroad, at Verner Station; Mrs. Isabella Campbell, murdered by her husband, Thomas J. Campbell; Boyd Algeo, killed by a train on the Fort Wayne Railroad, while trying to get on a car; Patrick Murphy, section foreman on the Pan Handle Railroad, accidentally killed at Mansfield; John A. Berkley, death from injuries received while coupling cars in the Pan Handle Railroad yard. Total, twenty.

On His Travels.

Yesterday afternoon a man giving his name as Charles Frazell, was brought to the lockup, charged with a series of larcenies. The accused came into Pittsburgh Tuesday night, and stopped at the Black Bear Hotel, Market alley. He represented himself as a hardware merchant from Springfield, Illinois. While he was standing in the barroom, the proprietor, Mr. Meyer, stepped out a moment, and upon returning, discovered that the till had been robbed of about $25. He said nothing at the time, but kept a watch on the man. The next morning, it is stated, he entered a barber shop and stole a dollar. Meyer learning of this made information against the chap for larceny. Other Rivers arrested him, and at the lockup found in his pocket-book $75.80. While in the lockup John A. Buckalew identified him as a man who had taken from his saloon about sixty-six dollars, a part of the amount being a fifty dollar bill. This evidently had been changed, as it was not found on his person. The accused will have a hearing this morning.

Business at the Mayor's Office.

From the report of the Mayor's Clerk, Mr. James S. Patterson, presented yesterday afternoon, the following business is exhibited as the transactions for November:

NUMBER OF CASES.	
Disorderly conduct	195
Drunkenness	387
Vagrancy	33
Informations	53
Total	668
Number discharged	58
RECEIPTS.	
Fines	$1,272 35
Jail Receipts	202 00
Night Police	280 30
Dramatic License	95 00
Pawn and Switch License	275 00
Bill Posters' License	50 00
Wilkins Hall	75 00
Amount previously reported	2,249 05
For nine months	18,289 25
Total	$20,638 90
Police Pay Roll for November	$8,073 35
Monthly Bills	827 67

The Fire Alarm.

Following is the report of Superintendent Paisly, of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, showing the operations for the last month:

Number of Alarms	13
Blows on Central Bell	496
Blows on Seventeenth Ward Bell	327
Blows on Twenty-Third Ward Bell	219
Total loss	$65,470
Total Insurance	60,100

The largest fire of the month was that by which the wholesale grocery store of Messrs. Little & Baird was destroyed on the morning of November 28th. The loss in this and one other case included in the above total is estimated. In addition to the above statement there were, during the month, ninety-two police messages sent, including the reports from the outside wards.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

WEDNESDAY, December 1.—The case of Reed & McCloy vs. the owners of the steamer "Eagle" was submitted to the jury. There was no verdict at adjournment.

James B. Palmer vs. James M. Bingham and Thomas McConnell. This was an action in replevin to determine the ownership of a horse, saddle and bridle. On trial at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

2. Connor vs. Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.
49. Malone vs. White et al.
75. Riddell vs. Duff.
155. Schenly vs. Bracken.
177. Moreland & Mitchell vs. Bruggeman.
193. Johnson vs. Smith.
120. Rogers vs. Bracken.
55. Dravo vs. steamer "Elisha Bennett."

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

WEDNESDAY, December 1.—In this Court, in the case of Moore vs. Mullen, previously reported, the jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $62.

The next case taken up was that of Morrison, Bare & Co. vs. A. Warner Holthouse. This was an action to recover some $5,000 on book account. It appeared that in the fall of 1868 the defendants took a quantity of paper from the plaintiff to sell on commission, as they claim. The money involved in the suit now on trial remains over from the account. On trial at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

276. Bepler vs. McCully & Co.
271. Hill vs. Couiter.
282. Commonwealth for use vs. Belhartz.
283. Bradley et. al. vs. Noonan.
286. Schmidt vs. Emery et. al.
285. Hunt vs. Guter, garnashee.
288. Verner vs. Carson et. al.
289. Manchester vs. Haich et. al.
293. Remack vs. Berkhold.
223. Hutchinson vs. Williams et. al.
224. Same vs. same.

Amusements.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams were greeted last night with a very large audience, and the usual fund of pleasure was derived by those in attendance. To-night the stars will both appear in Rory O'More and Yankee Courtship.

As will be seen by correspondence elsewhere published, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have tendered a complimentary testimonial by their many admirers in this city. They graciously respond and designate to-morrow evening as the occasion. We hope that the benefit will be largely attended and that these favorites will be made feel that our people have warm corners in their hearts for them at all times. The box office will be open for the sale of seats at the usual hour.

THEATRE.—Little Mac, the wonder of the world, will take a benefit at the Old Theatre to-night, and we look to see every seat occupied. The bill is very large, and a rare feast of song, mirth and minstrelesy may confidently be anticipated.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Drummer Boy of Shiloh was presented for the third time last night at the Academy to a large and appreciative audience. The piece was never better put on the stage, and we trust none of our readers will fail to put in an appearance during its occupancy of the boards.

EXCELSIOR HALL.—The Fair and Festival at Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, still continues, and each day and evening the attractions appear to be getting greater. Drop in and take your supper with the ladies this evening.

More Wives Than One—Mormonism in Pittsburgh—Connubial Troubles.

One wife in Pittsburgh is generally considered a sufficiency for a man, but sometimes this custom is not rigidly adhered to. People who forget it, however, generally bring upon themselves a punishment which is provided by law. Daniel Byerly, a youthful gentleman of about fifty summers, is experiencing some inconvenience in this matter. He was arrested Tuesday afternoon and locked upon a charge of fornication, preferred against him by Ellen Dougherty, a short time since an inmate of the County Home. While in the lockup yesterday afternoon, another female called to see him. Investigation revealed the fact that the woman was his wife, at least when she so announced herself he made no denial. The chap, however, was known to Capt. Graham, who inquired in relation to the whereabouts of another female whom he had been living with as her husband, and by whom he had two children. Byerly at first denied the charge, but when questioned closely acknowledged that the lady, Martha Green Tilyerly, was in the land of the living and well, together with her children. Troubles thickened around the unfortunate Benedict. Another information was made against him for adultery, and it is probable this will be followed with one charging bigamy. At present he remains in the lockup, and will, when all the charges are preferred, have a hearing.

Again in Trouble.

Charles Joseph Ferdinand seems to have a happy faculty of getting into trouble. It's only a few days since he secured his freedom, from the clutches of the law and here he is again. Yesterday T. J. Atkinson foreman at the *Republic* office, made information before Mayor Brush charging with malicious mischief. The foreman states that Ferdinand came into the composing room of the *Republic* on Third avenue, and proceeded to help himself and another gentleman as the purchasers of the concern. He was allowed to take charge, and commenced operations it is stated by "pieing" the type in several cases. At this juncture, the foreman suspecting something wrong, went down stairs to call officer Garris in. Ferdinand at once disappeared, making his way to the roof of the building, passing over to that of Haven & Co., and descending through that establishment to the street. As he passed out the door officer Rivers, who had been on the lookout, took him into custody and marched him to the lockup. After a hearing the Mayor committed him to jail for trial in default of $300 bail. He is there now and for a time at least quiet. What shall the next step be.

Goods Identified.

The goods brought to Alderman Bailie's office a few days ago, on supposition of having been stolen, have be en identified. Rev. N. J. W. Allen, whose name was on the box, writes from Philadelphia giving a full description of the goods and stating that they had been given to an expressman to take to a bank in the city for safe keeping. The bank refused to receive them, and no further time of the articles was received until that published in the newspapers. It will be remembered that these goods—consisting of silverware and clothing, valued at about five hundred dollars—were brought, packed in two boxes, to the office of the Pittsburgh Local Express. The boxes were marked "Rev. N. J. W. Allen," but contained no other clue with reference to their destination. After remaining in the express office six months they were removed, and examined at the Alderman's office. Allen's address on the clothing was found, when Alderman Bailie wrote to him with the result as stated. The goods will be shipped to the owner.

The Browning Association.

To-morrow evening the Browning Association of the Pittsburgh Female College will give one of their select and interesting entertainments in the College Chapel, commencing at half-past seven o'clock. Music, vocal and instrumental, essays and tableaux, constitute the programme. These entertainments heretofore have always been of the most enjoyable character, and from the care and study with which that for to-morrow evening has been arranged, we feel certain the Association will lose none of its past prestige. Dr. Parshall, especially at home in getting up a literary and musical entertainment of the highest order of merit, as he is in managing a college which has no superior in the country. There will undoubtedly be a large attendance, and we advise our readers to procure a ticket at Mellor & Hoene's and go early.

Dexter Washing Machine.

This machine needs only to be seen working, when everybody will be convinced that it is precisely the thing needed to relieve a family from an immense amount of drudgery.

If not satisfied you need not keep it after you do a washing.

R. H. LONG, Agent,
No. 12 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Also, at No. 70 Smithfield street.
Also, at No. 249 Fifth avenue.
Also, at No. 1,323 Carson street, Birmingham.
Also, at No. 36 Little street, Sewickley.

Girls wanted for general house work, at No. 12 Federal street.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by all Druggists.
TTHS:T.

"Spreading."

There is being pushed towards completion in this city a suit of salesrooms which, for spaciousness and adaptation to the special business for which they are intended, we think unequalled in this country outside of New York. We refer to the new carpet warerooms of Messers. Oliver McClintock & Co., No. 23 Fifth avenue. The new building is to be four stories high, and in the shape of a capital L. The main room runs through from Fifth avenue to the street in the rear, a distance of 240 feet, and along that street in width 50 feet, being equivalent to a room *350 feet long*. The room above will be devoted to Cutting Rooms, Sewing rooms, &c. with an elevator communicating throughout. The well lighted basement under the main room will be devoted to floor oil cloths, mattings &c. In accomplishing these improvements they have had to tear down a large part of the building occupied by them, and temporarily consolidate their stock of carpets &c. into a much smaller space. The loss of room and inconvenience to which this will subject them as well as the exposure of their goods to the dust, and soiling unavoidable in making alterations have made it a necessity for them to largely reduce their stock, and with all possible dispatch. Accordingly many of their goods are being offered at prices much below the eastern wholesale cost. If any of our readers have present wants, or can anticipate next spring's needs in carpet, for house furnishing let them call upon Messrs. McClintock & Co., No. 23 Fifth avenue, and see for themselves whereof we speak.

Held for Trial.

E. F. Hallett, of Titusville, the alleged counterfeit shover, had a final hearing before United States Commissioner T. L. Seeley, in Commissioner Gamble's office.

Mr. Edward Livingston, of Clearfield county, testified that he had received a letter from the accused, of which the following is a copy:

OCTOBER 29, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I am now dealing in greenbacks, which I will defy the best judges to detect, and thousands are now making fortunes with them. They can be sent by mail, secure from observation, at following rates: $20 per hundred, or $35 per two hundred. Destroy this as soon as received, and oblige. Yours, etc.,

E. F. HALLETT.

Box 356, Titusville, Pa.

Jeremiah Grandison, a saloon keeper on Liberty street, testified that Hallett as one of three men who had passed a counterfeit twenty dollars bill on him on the 24th of October last.

The accused, in default of $3,000 bail, was then committed for trial.

EXPLORATION of the Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia, by Sir S. W. Baker, 5 vo. pp. 625, O. D. Case & Co., Hartford.

A daring and successful explorer has given to the world, in this volume, a most graphic, instructive and exciting record of his twelve months' exploration of the Abyssinian tributaries to the Nile. What discoveries he failed to make then, he is to-day proceeding to complete, at the head of an expedition mustering more than 2 000 men. Sir Samuel has already identified his name with African discovery as completely with the Northern slope of that continent as David Livingstone with its Southern half. We can the better judge of the broad results now aimed at when we admire the accomplished fruits of his past explorations. This volume offers to an interested public, just at the present juncture, one of the most timely and acceptable contributions to the stock of enlightened information. It is beautifully printed, illustrated, bound in type upon excellent paper, bound in durable and handsome style, and in all respects a credit to the well-known publishers. Mr. J. R. Cunningham, No. 62 Fourth avenue, will canvass this vicinity for subscriptions, and ought to succeed in placing it in every library in this county.

Letter Carriers' Reports.

The following are the reports of the letter carriers in both cities for the month of November:

PITTSBURGH.	Delivered.	Collected.
Mail letters	119,732	95,686
Drop do	10,554	2,883
Newspapers	40,150	2,786
ALLEGHENY.		
Mail letters	39,385	13,717
Drop do	4,197	621
Newspapers	21,776	568

Pier, Dannals & Co. ship their Cream Ale promptly by rail and boat to all parts of the country. They have orders from New York, Boston and other points in the East, which, of itself, shows the reputation it bears away from home. When buyers are willing to pay the high freights in addition to the price of the ale rather than use the eastern brewings it speaks well for the Oregon Brewery.

Phrenology.—Fowler and Wells, at Lafayette Hall day and evening, will make examinations a few days longer. What to do, and how to make the most of time and talent explained. tf

Employment Office.—Girls wanted for cooks and private families in the city. R. H. Long, at No. 12 Federal street, near bridge, Allegheny City, at the Dexter Washing Machine Office. 1m

STATE ITEMS.

THE tax rate in Philadelphia for 1870 has been fixed at $1.80 on the $100.

A PUBLIC meeting in behalf of Col. E. L. Drake, the petroleum pioneer, was held in Titusville on Wednesday evening.

HENRY CLEMMENS, a citizen of Reading, attempted suicide on the 29th ult., having been driven to the act by his son, aged sixteen, who ran away, taking with him some of his father's money.

GUS. RHELL, charged with killing David H. Tate, at Petroleum Center last summer, has been convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to the Penitentiary for fifteen years.

THE Washington *Star* reports that Mary Harris, who shot Admiral J. Buroughs, a clerk in the Treasury Department, has been discharged from the Insane Asylum cured, and is now employed in the Philadelphia Postoffice.

THE Titusville *Herald* says: It is credibly reported that a well on the Clark farm, now the property of Mr. Bronson, is yielding fully three hundred barrels a day. It was torpedoed by Roberts on Saturday, when its production was fifteen to twenty barrels.

At the Mercer court last week, U. L. Edmonds, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for four years and three months, and Chas. McKee, convicted of stabbing and wounding with intent to murder, was sentenced to the same place for four years and ten months.

THE Postmaster-General has made the following Postoffice changes in Pennsylvania: Tionesta, Forest county, David Hays, vice Joseph G. Dale, resigned. New offices established—Baker's Landing, Beaver county, George T. Massey for postmaster; Craigsville, Armstrong county, Wm. S. Rumberger postmaster.

AN insane man, who, for a week, had been confined in the House Hospital in Youngstown, Warren county, for attempting to kill his wife at Tidioute, made his escape last Saturday, waded the Brokenstraw creek, wetting his clothes, which soon froze stiff on his person. In this condition he traveled six hours, until found at eleven o'clock at night by parties who tracked him through the snow. When found he was lying in the snow, nearly frozen to death. He was the next morning sent by the County Commissioners to Dixmont for safe keeping.

A QUESTION of very considerable interest was recently decided by Judge Chapman, of Montgomery county. It was whether the Town Councils of the borough of Pottstown have authority under the charter to make a valuation of taxable property in said borough, with a view to taxation for borough purpose, irrespective of the valuation placed on such property by the assessors for State and county purposes. The case was decided negatively, the ground being taken that the regular assessors chosen by the people for that special purpose have alone the right to assess property for borough, as well as State and county purposes.

THE case of Forest county vs. Venango, in which suit was brought to recover amount of county and bounty tax collected by the Venango county Commissioners, in that part of Venango annexed to Forest by an act of the Legislature, in 1866, has been settled. The trial of this case in the Venango County Court of Common Pleas, resulted in a verdict in favor of Forest for $7,164; but a new trial was granted, pending which offers of settlement were made by the Venango Commissioners, and after proper deliberation and advice from counsel, the case was compromised on the following terms: Forest county to receive $5,500, and Venango to pay all costs in the case.

The Conquest of Africa.

The expedition under the command of Sir Samuel Baker, and despatched by and at the expense of the Khedive of Egypt, to conquer and take possession of that immense and fertile region vaguely known as the Basin of the Nile, has set forth under the most favorable circumstances. The expedition consists of sixty-five vessels, steam and sailing, and of about 2,000 persons. On the vessels are five steel steamboats, ready to be put together, built in London, which are to navigate the Albert Nyanza and the other great lakes that may be found, and boat builders are taken along to construct such wooden vessels as may be needed for the navigation of the rivers and lakes of Equatorial Africa. The expedition is furnished with ample stores of provisions and supplies of every character.

Sir Samuel Baker seems to have gone into the work before him with very practical notions. He has published a sort of *pronunciamento*—addressed, however, more to those he leaves behind him than to those to whom he is going. He does not intend, it appears, to assume the character of the great emancipator, and to set his new subjects free from slavery. Although he will put a stop to the slave-trade, slavery, or something very much like it, is to continue. "If I free the tribes from slavery," says he, "I shall insist upon their working for themselves; they will then desire to change their surplus produce for our manufactures; but, unless by a firm authority compelled to labor, they would quickly relapse into hopeless apathy and indolence, a desire for slaves would result from habits of idleness, and the negro would enslave the negro as before, should the paternal but strong arm be withdrawn."

The Red River Difficulty.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TORONTO, December 1.—A special dispatch from St. Paul says: Late Red River advices state that a Convention assembled at Fort Garry Nov. 16 to discuss the following proposition: First, a compromise with governor Dilbongall. Second, an independent republic. Third, annexation to the United States. Fourth, a colony under Great Britain. Fifth, a return to the Hudson Bay Company's rule. So far the French half-breeds only have taken up arms. The English and Scotch half-breeds are as yet undecided.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, December 1.—In the afternoon No. 2 spring wheat sold at 89¾@90c seller the month, and 92¼c seller January. Corn was quiet and easier, 79¾c seller the month. Oats inactive. In the evening nothing was done in grain. Pork firm; sales of 1,000 bbls at $26,75@30.

NEW ORLEANS, December 1.—Cotton active at 24½@25c for middlings, with sales 5,100 bales; receipts 10,232; exports 3,039 coastwise and 29 to Liverpool.

NASHVILLE, December 1.—Cotton active but lower, middlings at 23c, good ordinary at 22¾c.

DIED:

MCMILLAN—On Tuesday morning, November 30, at 4 o'clock, Mrs. SARAH B. T. MCMILLAN, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral from her residence on Butler street, between 36th and 37th streets, on THURSDAY, December 2d, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BEARES—Tuesday, November 30th, GERTRUDE, infant daughter of Capt. J. A. and Hannah Beares, aged 8 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place from the reside ce of its parents, No. 345 Rebecca street, Allegheny, TO-DAY at 10 o'clock.

MCKELVY—In Canton, China, November 20th, 1869, Dr. JOHN M. KELVY, late of Rev. Joseph McKelvy, in the 48th year of he age.

Funeral from the residence of her brother, John Moore, Locust street, Fourteenth ward, Allegheny, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock. Thursday, December 2, 1869, at two o'clock p. m. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

UNDERTAKERS.

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PATTERSON & WILLIAMS,
Undertakers, corner of Fifth avenue and High street, Pittsburgh. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Robes, Caps, &c., furnished. Preservation of funeral furnishing good furnished on the shortest notice. Hearses and other mourning carriages furnished. Office open day and night.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLE, corner LEANDUM STREET AND CHURCH WAY, Allegheny City. Where their OFFICE HOURS are constantly supplied with real ave imitation Rosewood Metallic Burial Cases and Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Robes prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

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UNDERTAKERS,
No. 144 PENN STREET.
Carriages for Funerals, $3.00 Each.
COFFINS and all Funeral Furnishment at reduced rates. ap27

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No. 107 FIFTH AVENUE, corner of Cherry Alley, have just received the largest and most complete stock of Cloths and Cassimeres, Vestings and custom made clothing ever opened in this city. It comprises the very finest of French goods as well as medium American manufactures. Our motto: Small Profits, Low Prices, Quick Sales and Ready Cash. Favor us with a call and judge for yourselves. All orders filled warranted to give satisfaction. oc29

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MERCHANT TAILOR,
Keeps constantly on hand
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
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☞Gent's Clothing made to order in the latest styles, and warranted. se3m8

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Just received by HENRY MEYER.
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CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, NOV. 15, 1869.

BONDS FOR SALE.

In pursuance of an Act of Assembly authorizing the issue of Sewerage Bonds, Councils, by date of October 14, 1869, authorized the said issue, and Bonds have been prepared and are now ready for sale.

These Bonds are of the denomination of

$500 AND $1,000,

and have ten years to run, bearing

SEVEN PER CENT.

Interest, payable semi-annually at the Treasurer's Office. The faith credit and property of the city is pledged for their redemption. Parties desiring investment will find this a good opportunity. Apply to

W. M. PORTER
CITY CONTROLLER.

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UNDER CARE OF THE
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TERMS—Whole expense of Tuition, including Classics and Modern Languages, with board, furnished room, light and fuel, $150 per half yearly session. Address,
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SMOKING SETS, A large stock of
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Call and examine our goods, and we feel satisfied no one need fail to be suited.
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